The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.....NO. 2227. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1858. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] TELEGRAPH.

[illegible] WASHINGTON

[illegible] the President—Failure [illegible] Interview—Probable Action [illegible] British Naval Forces—Walker's [illegible]—Change of Officers on the [illegible]-War St. Mary's, &c.

[illegible] Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] failed to obtain an interview with [illegible] to-day, as he anticipated, but he is [illegible] and that he will probably be received [illegible] has "outside" assurances that Mr. [illegible] relax a muscle or alter a word of [illegible], yet the General says he is determined [illegible] whole case before him, if permitted [illegible] leave with his "emigrants" for [illegible] regardless of the President's decision in [illegible]. He seems to apprehend but little danger [illegible] from our Government, and none [illegible] England.

[illegible] the best possible reason for believing [illegible], as I have before assured you, the English [illegible] has sent to our Government no [illegible] on the subject of Filibusterism. [illegible] be permitted to land at Greytown, or [illegible] the Mosquito Coast, if the British ships [illegible]. Nor will he be permitted to interfere [illegible] Government de facto of Nicaragua during [illegible] of Sir WILLIAM OUSELEY's negotiations. [illegible] feel authorized to say.

[illegible] anxious to satisfy the President that the [illegible] in the Proclamation are all erroneous. [illegible] on the vessel advertised to leave Mobile [illegible] 11th pay their own passage, and the General [illegible] will not go on the ship if his going is to [illegible] excuse for interrupting her sailing.

[illegible] and J. L. WHITE, Esq., had a long interview [illegible], and, I learn, came to an understanding [illegible] Nicaragua matters. Should WALKER succeed [illegible] in Nicaragua, he is to proclaim a general [illegible], ratify the Cass-Yrisarri Treaty, and [illegible] the White and Stebbins contract.

[illegible] that General WALKER speaks with much respect [illegible] with great respect of General JEREZ, his [illegible] and companion in arms. It will be [illegible] that it was JEREZ who first invited WALKER [illegible], although he pronounced against him [illegible] latter became a candidate for the Presidency. [illegible] they have been bitter enemies.

[illegible] Cass has been much astonished at the [illegible] of Mr. GUTHRIE before the Chamber of [illegible] of your City. The Union of yesterday [illegible] the singular blunder made by the ex-Secretary [illegible] the action of the Treasury Department [illegible] in executing the Canadian Reciprocity [illegible] and aims to excuse Mr. GUTHRIE by [illegible] the blunder on the reporter. This, [illegible] is understood here to be but a polite [illegible] Mr. GUTHRIE for thus seeking to [illegible] of his own official action. No one [illegible] that Mr. GUTHRIE thus expressed himself, and [illegible] clear that the course of the present [illegible] Secretary [illegible] been in strict accordance [illegible] with the regulations laid down by [illegible] himself. Why Mr. GUTHRIE thus [illegible] the construction given by Secretary [illegible] to the provisions of this treaty is hard [illegible]. The Chamber of Commerce should [illegible] that the construction given by Mr. COBB [illegible] the same with that given by Mr. [illegible], the same regulations being used by each in [illegible] of the provisions of the Treaty. It is [illegible] COBB to say that the regulations established [illegible] GUTHRIE, with regard to this Treaty, met [illegible] COBB's views fully, and hence were adopted [illegible] in the discharge of his official duties.

[illegible] of President BUCHANAN in commuting [illegible] of CHARLES BARRET, has met the approbation [illegible] citizens generally, though some are found [illegible]. Since the late diabolical murders and [illegible] in Baltimore, the President is said to [illegible] the propriety of his clemency in BARRET's [illegible].

[illegible] of officers has been sent by the Navy [illegible] to examine the steamer Metacomet, which [illegible] to be unseaworthy. The chances are that [illegible] will also be rejected by the Government. [illegible] BURTON has resumed his position at the [illegible] Indian Bureau.

[illegible] of the St. Mary's, at Panama, are ordered [illegible] and the following officers go out on the [illegible]:

[illegible]—R. N. TREASURER.

[illegible]—W. E. Boudinot, J. H. Moore, C. H. [illegible], L. S. Phelps.

[illegible]—J. Q. Mason.

[illegible]-Surgeon—J. J. Magee.

[illegible]—G. H. Ritchie.

[illegible] in the Navy is now under orders [illegible] active service.

[illegible] dispatches have been received from [illegible], commanding against the Navajos. He [illegible] 2,500 strong, and possessed of an abundance [illegible] and ball. They own sixty thousand [illegible] half-a-million of sheep. Col. MILES thinks [illegible] another Florida war on hand. Q.

[illegible] Mobile Register states that the Circular inviting [illegible] to join a vessel to sail for Nicaragua [illegible] on the 10th inst., was never signed by [illegible] WALKER, but was issued by the Southern Emigration [illegible] Society, and signed by its Secretary and [illegible], JULIUS HESSE. The Register adds, the Emigration [illegible] contemplated by the Society is under the [illegible] of the Cass-Yrisarri treaty, and is to be [illegible] in every respect in conformity with existing [illegible]. The Society has branches in Alabama, [illegible], Georgia and South Carolina. If this [illegible] is correct, it is a little singular that General [illegible] himself should not have repudiated the card [illegible] been universally published under his signature.

[illegible] FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] WALKER's visit here is not directly [illegible] Government—it is, in part, to ascertain the [illegible] the proposed British interference. He is [illegible] will be no hindrance to lawful emigration [illegible], and denies the truth of the statement [illegible] there has been any sale of lands or of the [illegible]. Hence he declares that part of the [illegible] proclamation must have been founded [illegible] incorrect information, and, further, that [illegible] leaving Mobile are expected to [illegible] their own expenses and act upon [illegible] responsibility. The emigration is under [illegible] auspices of the Southern Emigration Company [illegible] has been in existence six months, and [illegible] branches in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana [illegible] Georgia. There is no clashing of interest [illegible] it and the Canal Company. Gen. WALKER [illegible] leave for Mobile to-morrow, though it [illegible] that he will go out with the first party to [illegible].

Escape of two Murderers.

[illegible], N. Y., Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] prisoners, convicted of murder and sentenced [illegible] to be hung on the 10th of December next, [illegible] at New-City, Rockland County, N. Y., on [illegible]. Their descriptions are as follows: [illegible], a native of Ireland, about 30 years of [illegible] feet 8 inches high, very round shouldered, is [illegible], has light hair and gray eyes, and is poorly [illegible]. [illegible] McCORMICK, a native of Ireland, [illegible] years, about the same size as MURRAY, black [illegible] and eyes, walks erect, and is quite intelligent and [illegible] dressed.

[illegible] reward of $200 is offered for their apprehension.

Trial of a Murderer.

NEWARK, N. J., Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] McNAMARA is now on trial here for the [illegible] of his sister, ANN McNAMARA, in September last. [illegible] excites considerable interest. The prisoner's [illegible] made a motion to quash the indictment, [illegible] the argument on the motion the Court [illegible].

The Baltimore Murder Cases.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] and CROTTE were arraigned this morning [illegible] the murder of Officer BENTON, and the cases [illegible] removed to the County Court, where they will [illegible] and speedy justice.

[illegible] at New-Haven—Political Rejoicing.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, Nov. 8.

[illegible] large daguerreotype case factory of NEWELL [illegible], in Park-street, in this city, took fire this [illegible], and was destroyed. Part of the stock was [illegible]. Over 100 persons are thrown out of employment [illegible] in consequence of the fire. Loss about $16,000, [illegible] in Hartford, New-London, and Springfield.

[illegible] Douglas men of this city are in high glee at the result of the Illinois election. They fired 32 guns this evening, and have called a meeting to be held on Friday evening, to be addressed by Mr. McMASTERS and the Hon. HORACE F. CLARK, of New-York.

FURTHER CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND UTAH NEWS.

By the Overland Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 8.

When the St. Louis overland mail of the 16th of September reached San Francisco the mail via the Isthmus, of the 20th, had not arrived.

Oregon dates of Sept. 22 mention a credited rumor that two noted hostile Indian chiefs, QUALCHIEN and OWHI, had been captured and shot.

A messenger had arrived at Shasta with dispatches from Fort Vancouver for Fort Reading. It was thought the dispatches would change the destination of the troops en route for Oregon and Washington, the forces now there feeling able to keep the Indians in subjection, without additional aid.

The Sacramento Mercury publishes a communication revealing the existence of a project to make a filibuster incursion into Sonora.

The Sonora correspondent of the Republican gives an account of outrages committed on the persons of Mr. MARRIT and his daughter, nine years of age, by two Utes Indians on the Spanish Fork. Governor CUMMING had demanded the surrender of the offenders through the Indian Agent, Mr. HURT, which was refused. A requisition was then made on General JOHNSTON for a detachment of troops, who proceeded to the scene of the outrage and effected the arrest of the culprits, who were sent to Salt Lake City and placed in the custody of the United States Marshal. One Indian was unintentionally killed, which may lead to further disturbances, in view of which a posse of military has been stationed at Spanish Fork for the protection of the inhabitants.

The District Court of Utah had adjourned till the first Monday in November.

Affairs in Boston.

PROBABLY FATAL ACCIDENT TO HON. JOSIAH QUINCY, SR.—ARREST OF CAPTAIN DOBSON—TRIAL OF MUTINEERS.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 8.

Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Senior, was seriously injured by being run over in Tremont-street, this afternoon. His injuries are said to be of a fatal character, and fears are entertained that he will not live through the night.

10 P. M.—Mr. QUINCY was injured on the back of his head, by being thrown with great force upon the pavement. Both his legs were also run over by the vehicle which came in collision with him. At this hour he is still alive, but with very little prospect of his recovery.

Capt. DOBSON, late master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, arrived at New-Bedford yesterday, and was immediately arrested and brought to this city for examination, on the charge of being engaged in the Slave-trade. His examination has been assigned for Wednesday.

The trial of PLUMMER, CARTHAY, STANLEY and HARRIS, the mutineers of the New-Bedford ship *Junior*, commenced to-day in the United States District Court.

Later from Utah.

LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 4, (Via BOONEVILLE, Nov. 7.)

The Utah mail arrived on Sunday. Heavy snow-storms are reported at Deer Creek, which had rendered the roads quite impassable for wagons. The mail was packed on mules from the Big Blue, that stream being too high to ford. The rain-storms which have prevailed throughout that section for the past two weeks extended eighty-five miles west of Fort Kearney, and passengers by the mail trains were being left behind. No summary of news is furnished from Salt Lake City.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Saturday, Nov. 6.

A bill was introduced into the Legislature yesterday providing for the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of Africans.

Railroad Accident—One Man and a Large Number of Cattle Killed.

PORTLAND, Monday, Nov. 8.

A cattle train on the Grand Trunk Railway ran off the track near Gloucester, killing Mr. HAZELL, the *engineer, and slaughtering a large number of cattle.*

Yellow Fever at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 8.

The number of deaths by yellow fever in this city on Saturday was 12, and for the week ending on that day, 135. There was a good frost this morning.

The Yellow Fever at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

The deaths from yellow fever during the past week were 12.

The Yellow Fever at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 8.

There have been six deaths in this city during the last 48 hours, of which five were from yellow fever.

Snow in Maine.

BANGOR, Me., Sunday, Nov. 7.

Several inches of snow fell here this morning, followed by rain.

Sailing of the Circassian for New-York.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Monday, Nov. 8.

The steamship *Circassian* sailed from this port at 2 o'clock this afternoon, for New-York, where she will be due about Friday morning.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Nov. 7.

The U. S. M. steamship *Marion*, FOSTER, Commander, from New-York, arrived here at 7 o'clock Saturday night.

Interesting from the Belize.

By the arrival of the schooner *Mary* at New-Orleans, we have advices from the Belize, to Oct. 17,—forty days later.

From a correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* we learn that some desperate Mexicans had attempted to set fire to the town. In the prosecution of the design, the fire was placed in a cluster of small wooden buildings, at the windward, and where it would have acted as a torch to fire the whole north side of the town, had it not been discovered in time. The party who lit the fire was taken into custody, when, by his confession, the whole matter was brought to light, and the parties were tried, convicted—on undoubted evidence—and sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for ten years, and to be publicly whipped once in each six months during the term.

The failure of the English houses of HYDE, HODGE & Co., and J. CARMICHAEL, had proved extremely disastrous at the Belize. It had paralyzed the town, and business was as dull as death—confidence entirely destroyed, and a bill of exchange on England could not be sold at any price, no matter how good it may be. The houses who are good, and require cash, have it sent out in the packet, and those who wish to remit, send it back by the same vessel—thus losing freight, insurance and interest both ways.

Belize is, and all the season has been, quite healthy; the weather cool and delightful.

When the *Mary* sailed, there were three American barks in the harbor, loading with mahogany for New-York, viz.: the *Carmela*, HOPKINS; the *D. Jex*, GUIDE; and the *Honduras*, BATES. The first was to sail the same week, the second next, and the third the week after.

The provision market—generally supplied from New-Orleans—was not well supplied, but was dull, owing to the scarcity of money and want of confidence.

A Word about Omnibus Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As I was coming down this morning in Madison-avenue omnibus No. 274, a little girl (having some bundles, but not such as would incommode other passengers) hailed the omnibus. The driver not stopping, one of the passengers pulled the strap; the driver, however, did not stop till the strap was pulled a second time, the little girl then being out of distance. Upon the driver being told for what he was stopped, he answered, "I don't want no such three-cent customers." Are omnibus drivers to have the privilege of selecting their passengers? Of course, the man's object was to keep the room which the little girl would occupy for a passenger paying full fare, being sure of filling his omnibus on account of the hour and the rain. I inclose my card. P.

SATURDAY, Nov. 6, 1858.

The Sultan has made another step towards the admission of Europeans into the Mahomedan family. He has sent a Christian (Aristarchi Bey, a Fanariote noble) to be his ambassador at Berlin.

THE CASE OF WILLIS.

The Broadway Gambling-House Case—Willis Committed and Afterwards Discharged—Spicy Times in Court.

The court-room of Justice CONNOLLY, at the Tombs, was crowded at 10 A. M. yesterday, to hear the decision of the Justice in the case of ROBERT L. WILLIS, proprietor of the alleged gambling-house, No. 561 Broadway, charged with having murdered a man in his establishment about a month ago, and throwing the body down the cistern. Mr. WILLIS was present, accompanied by Mr. BUSTEED, his counsel. As on the days of the preliminary examination, the bulk of the spectators comprised noted representatives of the "Fancy" interested in the case. Captain DE RIVERAS was among the lookers-on. A delay of nearly an hour occurred in consequence of the magistrate having left the papers including his decision at his house. The interim—a clerk having been dispatched for the papers—passed in pleasant and agreeable conversation upon various pleasant and agreeable subjects. On the return of the clerk, Mr. CONNOLLY picked out his decision from the mammoth pile of papers and read it, as follows:

JUSTICE CONNOLLY'S DECISION.

Robert L. Willis, the defendant in this case, was arrested on the charge of murder, &c., preferred on the 18th day of October, by Catharine Mulhearn, and there having been three days occupied in the examination, the complainant, Catharine Mulhearn, has been subjected to a very severe and minute cross-examination; besides, we have had the testimony of Dr. James R. Chilton, Ann Mulhearn and Henry Clark (colored.) The facts in the case are very extraordinary, and I have given it the greatest attention. The complainant states that upon Sunday, Sept. 19, 1858, at about 3 o'clock in the night of that day, she was awakened by a loud noise, which proceeded from the lower entry of house No. 561 Broadway. She heard a man say, "For God's sake spare my life and you can do what you please with me," and directly heard the voice of the prisoner say in reply "God d—n the Irish son of a b—h, dump him," and that on the same night she slept with Mrs. Rockliffe and her child in the house of the accused, and that on the next morning she went to the cistern, or rather cess-pool, to empty some water, when she observed a portion of the sleeve of a coat above the water, and that upon going there again on the afternoon of the same day she saw the head and face of a man; besides this, she also says that when she got out of bed on the morning of the occurrence she saw a large quantity of blood in the lower entry of the house, and that Henry Clark (the colored man) was scrubbing it off the walls; that she told her sister of these facts, whereupon she was removed by her to her own house, and she charged her to say nothing about them. It is not denied that she was a servant in the house of the accused, and that she occupied the room stated by her, or that she slept with Mrs. Rockliffe on that night, nor has it been shown that it was impossible for her to have heard, in her room, the noise or words spoken, and which she has sworn to. Dr. Chilton, who examined the premises, and analyzed the spots upon the entry wall and beside the cistern or cess-pool, states that he has found them to be stains of blood. Ann Mulhearn, the sister, corroborates her statements in many particulars, and especially swears *to seeing stains of blood on the wall in the lower entry*, which was pointed out to her by the complainant on the following Thursday, the same evening she took her away. On the contrary, Henry Clark, the colored man, states that he remembers the night of the 19th, *and that he was in the house all night, and that* they went to bed between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and that until immediately before he went to bed there were gentlemen in the parlor, and that he had seen them there before, but did not know their names; he denies washing off any blood next morning from the walls in the entry. This man is a servant in the house; he waits upon the door; he keeps the parlors and upper part of the house in order. It seems he remembers on the 28th of October what hour he went to bed, when he got up, and what he did on the morning of the 19th of September previous; yet although he has been employed at the house of the accused for the last fourteen months, he does not know what business was carried on there. In a serious case of this kind the accused necessarily would use every exertion to contradict the charge, and to explain every doubtful circumstance. He has called no witnesses to do so. Why were not the gentlemen produced whom Clark saw sitting in the parlor until nearly 4 o'clock on the day the murder *is said to have been committed? Why are not the* names of those persons who were there on that night disclosed? The complaint does not state that there was any blood anywhere else except upon the wall of the lower entry, yet blood has been found upon the fence immediately over the cess-pool, as has been stated by Dr. Chilton. It seems to me very extraordinary, *that blood should be found at those two places* without any explanation being given for it. It is an unusual place to find such marks, and any accident which would cause them would be apt to attract attention. There are few persons—if, indeed, any—*who are so negligent as not to observe that the walls* of their halls are daubed with blood, and, if the cause *is unknown to them, not to demand an explanation* from the servants. What could that blood come from—from a fight? Is not that a circumstance to be remembered? Could it be from killing animals for domestic use? Halls in a house are not the places to *exercise such functions. What could cause it? Dr.* Chilton thinks the blood could not have been there *more than a month, and all this is unexplained.* The duty of the magistrate is not to weigh cases of doubtful evidence. The question is not whether the prisoner is guilty, but whether there is a probability in the mind of the magistrate that he is guilty. The rule upon which I must act is laid down by Chitty in clear, though general terms. "If there be," says he, "an express charge of felony upon oath against the prisoner, though his guilt be doubtful, the Justice cannot wholly discharge him, but must commit him." (1 Chitty's Criminal Law, 89.) All the authorities coincide in this doctrine, including our Statutes. I certainly expected some witness would have been called to have explained away the suspicious circumstances which surround the case. If no person had been in the house of the accused on that night, I might not have expected it; but when there were, the fact of not calling them appears dubious. Had the counsel for the accused wished me to keep the case open until he could find the gentlemen, I would have done so. When evidence is kept back which can be given, it attaches unfavorable presumptions against the accused. Such conduct can only be attributed to the supposition that the truth would operate against him. Upon considering all the facts in the case, I am compelled to hold the accused to answer.

The moment that Judge CONNOLLY finished reading his decision, Mr. BUSTEED seized the manuscript from his hand, and a scene ensued:

Mr. BUSTEED—To say I am surprised at the decision you have just rendered, would be a falsehood. I am not surprised. I can only say this, that it is a decision totally unwarrantable in law.

Judge CONNOLLY—What's that you say? I cannot *allow any such remarks.*

Mr. BUSTEED—I say the decision is unwarrantable; it is grossly—

Judge CONNOLLY—I can't hear no speech unless upon a motion—you have already made speeches enough.

Mr. BUSTEED—Well! I will make a motion then, but you must hear my speech first.

Judge CONNOLLY (emphatically)—I must hear the motion first.

Mr. BUSTEED (more emphatically)—You shall hear me, and I shall take my own course. It is announced wrongly in the decision that the sister of CATHARINE, the complainant, corroborates the statement of the *latter about finding blood on the wall.*

Judge CONNOLLY—You must confine yourself to the record. If you desire again to sum up the case—

Mr. BUSTEED (deridingly)—No, Sir, not before *this* Court.

Judge CONNOLLY—I have done my duty, and decided upon the evidence.

Mr. BUSTEED—I tell you you have not. You have given as testimony what was not given in evidence.

Judge CONNOLLY—You must not dispute me.

Mr. BUSTEED—I shall do my duty fearlessly, and put myself under no compulsion or restraint.

Judge CONNOLLY—I don't wish to prevent any man from doing his duty.

Mr. BUSTEED—I insist upon it that there is no evidence to hold Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—I cannot listen to your denials and assertions. If you wish to make a motion you can do so, otherwise you must cut short your remarks.

Mr. BUSTEED—You stated distinctly to me and to the public, that unless more evidence was given, you could not hold Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—I said no such thing.

Mr. BUSTEED—You did say so, and after all the evidence was in.

Judge CONNOLLY—I made no such statement at any time.

Mr. BUSTEED—I can't go into any colloquial discussion on the matter. The Court has the power on its side, but I shall do my duty in spite of any Court. I know it is a legal maxim that Courts can't err. This Court could never err—no, never.

Judge CONNOLLY—The counsel must refrain from throwing out any insinuations against the Court I have the honor to represent.

Mr. BUSTEED—I am speaking complimentarily, Sir; highly complimentarily, Sir.

Judge CONNOLLY—I am no wise anxious for such compliments.

Mr. BUSTEED—Admitting that I am mistaken, and that the errors are all on my side, I think you ought to be satisfied.

Judge CONNOLLY—If you had any reason to suppose that any further testimony you might offer would alter the aspects of the case in favor of Mr. WILLIS, you ought to have asked for its reopening.

Mr. BUSTEED—I had no fears, as the Court had said there was no evidence to hold Mr. WILLIS. If the Court now desires testimony for the defence I am ready (slamming his fist with marked emphasis on the table) to give it now.

Judge CONNOLLY—I will take till 10 o'clock to-morrow morning to decide whether I will reopen the case or not.

Mr. BUSTEED—Why not open it on the spot?

Judge CONNOLLY—I must take time to consult authorities as to whether I have a right to reopen the case.

Mr. BUSTEED—What disposition will you make in the meantime of Mr. WILLIS.

Judge CONNOLLY—Commit him to prison, Sir.

Mr. BUSTEED (to the Clerk)—Please have a copy of this decision made out at once for me.

Mr. BUSTEED (to the Justice)—You refuse positively to take our testimony now?

Judge CONNOLLY—I do. I will take the formal examination of Mr. WILLIS, and close the case for the present.

EXAMINATION OF MR. WILLIS.

Mr. Willis was examined by the magistrate, as follows:

Q.—What is your name? A.—Robert L. Willis.

Q.—How old are you? A.—Thirty-six.

Q.—Where were you born? A.—New-York City.

Q.—Where do you live? A.—No. 561 Broadway.

Q.—What is your occupation? A.—Jewelry business.

Q.—Have you anything to say, and if so, what, relative to the charge here preferred against you? A.—(Through his counsel, Mr. Busteed)—The charge preferred against me is based upon the foul perjury of Catharine Mulhearn, the only witness produced before MICHAEL CONNOLLY, the Police Justice upon whose warrant I was arrested; I have further to say, that material evidence elicited upon the part of the people by the magistrate before whom this examination was suppressed—

Justice CONNOLLY—Hold on; I will not allow any remarks derogatory to the Court.

Mr. BUSTEED—I am giving the reply of my client, and shall submit to no dictation.

Justice CONNOLLY—I shall hold you responsible for what is said.

Mr. BUSTEED—You can do so.

Mr. BUSTEED—(Resuming the reply)—I refer, in this connection, to the fact that the cistern of the house in which it is alleged by Catharine Mulhearn that she saw the head and face of a man, was dragged, examined and emptied by order of that magistrate, and to the fact that Mrs. Rockliffe, who was brought into Court by the same magistrate, and by him placed in the same room with Catharine Mulhearn previous to Catharine's cross-examination, was not put upon the stand by the magistrate, although in his hearing and presence she stated that what Catharine Mulhearn had sworn to was wholly false. In justice to myself I now charge and stand ready to prove upon a proper occasion that the proceedings of the magistrate by which I am held are in violation of my rights and in violation of the laws of the land and against the evidence produced by the people to sustain the accusation here. And in further proof of the truth of my allegations I refer to the fact that Mr. Justice Welsh, of this City, upon the affidavit of Mrs. Rockliffe and upon my testimony before him, issued a warrant for the arrest of the said Catharine upon a charge of perjury upon her statements made before Justice CONNOLLY, accusing me of murder. The said Catharine is now in close custody upon that charge as a prisoner. I further state that that examination before Mr. Justice Welsh is still pending, and is to proceed by his order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. WILLIS signed his examination, and Mr. BUSTEED stated that he would immediately take steps for the issues of writs of *habeas corpus* and *certiorari* to effect his release.

Subsequent to his examination the accused was committed to the Tombs, and in the afternoon was brought before Judge RUSSELL on a writ of *certiorari*, on the motion of his counsel, Mr. BUSTEED. The motion was argued in the room of the Court of General Sessions—Mr. WILLIS, Justice CONNOLLY and a large crowd of WILLIS' friends being present. The return of *Justice CONNOLLY having been read by the Judge*, Mr. BUSTEED made a very earnest speech (to characterize it by no stronger phrase) in opposition to the magisterial decision. He utterly denied that Justice CONNOLLY's return was founded on truth. The whole matter, as far as Justice CONNOLLY was concerned, exhibited magisterial imbecility in its most alarming state, and offered a strong caution to our citizens how they allowed a trust of such an important nature to be deposited in hands so utterly unworthy to receive it.

Justice CONNOLLY, who sat at the District-Attorney's table, interrupted Mr. BUSTEED, and said that his career would compare favorably with that of the Corporation Counsel's, and he claimed the protection of the Court against such attacks. Judge RUSSELL checked Mr. BUSTEED, who, in retort, stated that the Mayor had told him that the girl CATHARINE MULHEARN had come before him (the Mayor) four weeks since, and complained against WILLIS as the keeper of a gambling-house, and that she did not then make any allusion to the alleged murder. Not succeeding with her complaint against WILLIS as a gambler, she had since trumped up the story of the murder. Mr. BUSTEED proceeded to comment upon Mrs. ROCKLIFFE's testimony, which, as he contended, totally falsified that of the girl CATHARINE. He also dilated on the negro CLARK's evidence, which effectually exculpated Mr. WILLIS from this most terrible charge. Nobody, said the counsel, but an ignorant magistrate would have detained such a witness from his liberty for the worth of such evidence. It was a piece of magisterial imbecility unexampled in the annals of our jurisprudence.

Justice CONNOLLY again arose and asked the protection of the Court.

Judge RUSSELL again checked Mr. BUSTEED for his intemperate language, and called on the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. SEDGWICK, for his opinion. Mr. SEDGWICK deferred to the Judge, merely stating that Justice CONNOLLY had consulted him before making his return, and that he had told the Justice that he must be guided by the apparent worth of the girl MULHEARN's testimony, as she appeared on the stand. Judge RUSSELL remarked that he could not discover, from the perusal of the papers, any *corpus delicti*. Justice CONNOLLY, addressing the Judge, said that a body had been seen in the cistern. Mr. BUSTEED vehemently denied that any body had been seen, and said that his report rested solely on the testimony of the servant-girl, which had been impeached by two witnesses. Moreover, the Justice had himself caused the cistern to be dragged, and nothing was discovered there. Mr. SEDWICK remarked, parenthetically, that the dragging had cost the City $37. Finally, after a little more bickering, which, however amusing to the auditory, was rather undignified, the entire case was dismissed, Judge RUSSELL deciding that no evidence had been produced to warrant the further detention of Mr. WILLIS, and that he must be therefore set at liberty. Mr. WILLIS was consequently discharged.

Academy of Music.

Certain as the season, comes the passion for MOZART. The "Don Giovanni" excitement is as punctual as it is profitable; and not alone in this City, but everywhere. The vitality which this opera enjoys is wonderful when it is remembered that much of it shows age and concomitant quaintness. The melodies preserve their delicious aroma, and are models of simple grace and tenderness as much now as when they were created. To this fact, and the additional one that MOZART is a venerated name, may be attributed the most praiseworthy art-passion of the musical world. In general respects, too, it is something of a treat to hear "Don Giovanni," for it takes three *prima donnas* and a full complement of male voices to render it justly.

The caste at the Academy last night was a memorable one, and worthy of the recognition it received at the hands of the public. Such a house we do not often have the pleasure of seeing. Up-stairs and down every square foot of ground was occupied.

PICCOLOMINI is unquestionably a delicious *Zerlina*. Such a brilliant little coquette can only be compared to a poetic fancy, which fascinates but defies analysis. There is a fullness and completeness in the conception which places it, in our estimation, far above any previous effort. Every one can imagine what a little bunch of prettiness PICCOLOMINI would be in *Zerlina's* gay peasant costume. Far beyond imagination is the distracting flirtation she carries on with the *Don*, and still more so, the coaxing way she makes it up with poor *Masetto*, who sees, and sulks, and sings by turns, and behaves absurdly, as any other man would under the circumstances. Ordinarily the *Masetto* excites the derision of the male portion of the audience. He is obviously weak-minded and vacillating. With PICCOLOMINI as the *Zerlina* the rustic lover is placed in less disparaging light. He is a victim; a deserving young man, no doubt, but a victim to a process of subjugation which it is clearly impossible to resist. Such a battery of smiles, pouts and pokes as was discharged in the piece *Batti, Batti*, was beyond human endurance. Like a sensible fellow, *Masetto* makes it up again. We have no recollection of a more charming scene than this with *Masetto*. Of a wickeder sort, but equally good, was that with the *Don* in the famous duet *La ci Darem*. Briefly, the whole performance was fresh, inspiriting and delicious.

Mme. GAZZANIGA was superb as *Donna Anna*. Her excessively difficult scene in the first act was rendered with a tragic earnestness and pathos truly overpowering. This grand artist is heard to decided advantage in "Don Giovanni." Her performance was the theme of general admiration, and bore off the largest share of applause. The large dramatic style which characterizes this lady's efforts gave a new intensity of human woe to the scene in which she narrates her wrongs to Count *Ottavio*. Mme. GAZZANIGA was called out after this fine piece.

Mlle. GHIONI made her *début* in the part of *Donna Elvira*, and created a favorable impression. The lady has a fine round mezzo-soprano voice, and sings MOZART's music with true perception of its meaning.

Herr FORMES' *Leporello* is on record as one of his best *rôles*; also Signor GASSIER's *Don*. Both gentlemen acted with spirit, but both were laboring under indisposition, and scarcely did justice to their acknowledged powers. Signor LORINI as *Don Ottavio* was excellent. We have not often heard *Il mio tesoro* sung better.

The performance as a whole was superb, and the getting up of the opera everything that could be desired. The orchestra, under the direction of Mr. ANSCHUTZ, was admirable, and the chorus numerically imposing. A number of *encores* were demanded during the evening, and in consequence the performances did not terminate until a late hour.

City Government and Elections.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Now that the election is over, I should like to offer a few suggestions. One of them perhaps is in a measure prophetical, and with that one I begin. The Republican Party has succeeded, but what will it gain? Nothing! That is, nothing of its professed object. The object of that Party, I believe, is Reform! Please mark my words—*There will be no Reform!*

Another suggestion is, that it is not so much a change of men in office that we want as a *change of system*. A change of men will produce no more of [illegible] with our rotten system, than would the substitution of an honest faithful engineer for an inefficient one in the charge of a rotten boiler. Indeed, the effect would be very similar in either case. The good engineer would be blown up with the rotten boiler, and the good politician will be blown up with the rotten system. So I would suggest that we *reform the system*, though I would by no means be supposed to consider the latter suggestion as at all prophetical. No, Sir, the good time may be coming, but it is not quite yet.

I will wind up what you may call these very extraordinary suggestions, by one perhaps still more extraordinary, to wit: That all quiet respectable citizens should for a future (at present) indefinite period waive their right of voting. In other words, not vote at all. The effect of this will be, that the scoundrels will have the absolute power. The boil will come to a head, and to follow up this rather inelegant simile we will then get at the core of the matter.

It seems to require a great pressure to rouse us from our lethargy. All the pressures hitherto brought to bear have proved utterly ineffectual. But I am still in hopes that good vigorous treatment may remove the disease, and I can conceive of none that would prove so effective as an old-fashioned, *bona fide* anarchy. A REGULAR RADICAL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

[If our correspondent wants any more *bona fide* anarchy than we have already, he must be very fastidious. We submit his advice to the public. We have very little doubt it will be popular:—it is certainly much more likely to be acted on than any other advice thus far given. Our "quiet, respectable citizens" will consider it a good joke that they should be *urged* to abstain from voting. They have done nothing else all their lives.]

The City Government—What Can be done to Reform it.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I had put together a few thoughts to offer you for publication when I found the leading ideas I had sketched much better presented in your article on "*Our City Affairs*" in your paper of Nov. 8. Believing as I do that the City Government is really of much more importance to our own citizens than the question of who shall be President of the United States, and that the great dangers to all our institutions lie in the festering influence of inbred corruption and private peculation, and not in political theories, I think the coming Charter Election more important than the one just closed, or the Presidential campaign of 1860.

Can you not, in addition to what you have said on the subject, lay down some practical point where we shall begin to call together the thousands who only need a concerted opportunity to vote for good men?

The difficulty is, we go to the polls to vote, and find tickets printed for greedy, needy, and sometimes seedy politicians, who have lived by intrigue and their wits until lost to virtue, and if we pick up a man we know suitable, the scattering vote does not tell.

It requires money to hire rooms, to advertise, to print ballots.

If a responsible set of men can be found who will act from right motives, I would gladly give my share of time and money to effect a reform.

The industrious class, who are strangers to the wire-pulling, bargaining and political manœuvring that is done behind the curtain, care and feel, but know not how to act.

These professional gambling politicians feel the public pulse, and give the catch-words and motives that mislead honest men. There is, as far as my experience goes, little difference in the amount of corruption in the different parties, but they push forward their men, and the great mass of the voters lose their votes or fall into the snare set for their feet.

I have written too much—more than you will want to read; but please do give us a hint on the point here referred to in your paper for the benefit of the thousands who would act promptly if they knew how.

Yours, A VOTER AND TAXPAYER.

A Plan for a City Reform Movement.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Fully appreciating your remarks in regard to the coming municipal election, allow me to suggest the best mode of effecting the proposed reform. Let the TIMES or some well-known citizen call a public meeting, and let that meeting nominate one well-known and reliable person (who has no strong party bias) from each Ward, and let these persons compose a Committee to nominate two persons from each Ward, who, in connection with the first Committee, shall make nominations for the several offices. Let these Committees be composed of men who have reputation for uprightness and integrity; and let them thoroughly examine the character of every proposed candidate from his youth up, and then let them indorse him. Let this Committee publish to the people that the fact of any one, either directly or indirectly, applying for nomination, shall be considered *primâ facie* evidence of his unfitness for office. The Committee can obtain money enough by application to the citizens individually.

This is the plan adopted in San Francisco, and I can heartily recommend it, as it works beautifully there; and no city in the States is more honestly or better governed than the metropolis of the Pacific. She is a pattern for her older sisters.

Yours, C. W. B.

Hackney Cabs—The Systems of London and Paris.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In my letter, which appears in your journal of this day, there is a misprint which I wish to correct. In alluding to the out-districts of Paris you make me state, "Beyond the barriers of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—without which, including also that fashionable resort, the *Bois de Boulogne*, which is still further removed from the centre, an extra charge—about fifty per cent. more—is allowed." The sentence should read thus: "Beyond the *barriers* of Paris there is an outer circuit—the fortifications—*within* which;" &c.

I will also take the opportunity of this second communication to add to my previous statement, that upon the back and in the inside of each of the London cabs, not only is the official number thereof plainly marked, but the table of fares is given so distinct that "he who *rides* may read." The driver is also required to be furnished with small cards, having printed thereon his number, name and address, and one of these cards he is compelled to furnish, on *demand*, to the hirer, or he is liable to a fine for refusal.

The Parisian vehicles contain inside thereof, plainly marked, their numbers and the rates of charges, and the driver is compelled to hand to every person employing him a card upon which is printed a copy of the same, together with his name and address. Another article upon this subject has appeared in your journal since I previously addressed you, in which you make allusion to the cab system adopted at the railway depôts; a few words, therefore, upon the admirable system adopted at all the London railway stations may, perhaps, be interesting. These railway termini being private property, no cabs are allowed to ply for hire therein except such as are duly authorized and have painted upon their sides the name of the railways within the station of which they are privileged to enter, and a special number. Every driver on leaving the station with "a fare" is compelled to call out his destination to an official of the railway, who enters the same, with the number of the cab, in a book kept for that purpose. Should the passenger, after his arrival at his place of destination, find that he has left anything within the cab, he has thus at once a clue to the same, and so strict are these companies that any driver against whom any complaints may be made to the railway authorities is for the future debarred the privilege of plying for hire within their station. Against the departure side of each railway station is a painted board, upon which is given the fares chargeable to and from the various parts of the metropolis, so that a traveler driving up to the station can at once refer thereto, and ascertain how much he is required to pay. A similar board is also placed in the streets against each cab-stand, giving the rates to and from such stand, and at each of these stands is located a "waterman" who is under the authority of the police, and whose duty it is not only to keep the cabmen in order but to assist all parties requiring the services thereof. Each driver is also compelled to carry and produce, when required, an official table containing the distance and proper charge to be made for traveling from any one point to any other of "the great metropolis."

I perfectly coincide with your remarks upon the free competition system; it never has succeeded and never will succeed, and I emphatically declare, were in the city that I ever left to the tender mercies of a cab-ocracy. I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A LONDONER.

CLINTON-PLACE HOTEL, Nov. 8, 1858.

The Cab System Abroad and at Home.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

DEAR SIR: I had not intended to intrude on your space in the question of Cabs, but on reading the communication of "Old Marchand," felt impelled to substantiate your assertion that a "fixed price" is better than a "competition" system, by a glance at a working model. All travelers know that no more trouble is experienced in using a cab in London or Paris than we have here with an omnibus.

In London, indeed, "cabby" often blusters, and the *mile*, instead of *hour*, being the standard, strangers are sometimes fleeced; but in Paris, where the "course" and "hour" system prevails, stranger and citizen are on one footing. The term "course" means from any one point to the one ordered, without an intervening stoppage. After entering the cab you receive its number on a card from the driver, [illegible], and say to him, "course" or "hour."

No further words are necessary, and if by the "course," you are driven as speedily as possible to your destination. In a conspicuous place inside each vehicle is placed a *brass plate*, on which, in distinct raised letters, is the tariff for "course" and "hour," which varies slightly with the style of carriage, whether one or two horses, to seat two or four, &c. On arriving at your desired destination, if by the "hour," you pay in proportion to the time used, referring to the brass plate for the rate. If by the "course," nothing further is necessary than to pay as per "brass tariff," with two sous *pour boire*: no tussling with the hackman to get possession of your trunk, no fighting, or grumbling, as in this illy-governed City, where competition reigns. The hack proprietor is benefited by this "fixed" plan as much as the public, for the latter use a cab ten times to the once they would use it if they expected to be imposed on. Please agitate this subject till we have some change, and you will confer a great benefit on this City, a good hack system being an important item. TRAFALGAR.

Senator Hammond and the Colonization Society.

COLONIZATION OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is very hard to head off a slanderous report, no matter how originated. The mutiny on board the *Regina Cœli* last April, reached America through the very unfair channel of French statements, and relying upon these as true, the Press in this country were very severe in their censure of Liberia, and vehemently called upon the friends of Colonization to examine into the matter. The examination has been made, and in the TIMES and other prints, a full denial published from the highest Liberian authorities.

My object in this communication is to call attention to a passage in the speech of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, which appeared in the TIMES on Saturday, Nov. 6, and reiterates the principal and most injurious of the slanders above alluded to. Senator HAMMOND says:

"France buys from the President of Liberia—the far-famed settlement of our Colonization Society—buys the colonists, our own emancipated slaves, who, sick of Freedom, prefer any form of Slavery, [illegible] their desperation, do not hesitate to make their [illegible] patrons in this country the laughing-stock of the whole world."

This is only a highly-colored repetition of the following sentence from the TIMES' editorial in the weekly number of July 3:

"Liberia is ready to sell its citizens as apprentices to any buyer who offers enough for a cargo."

Now, my dear Sir, what are we to do in case of such repetitions? To pass them in silence will not do. The noblest schemes of philanthropy can have no hold upon the public sympathy if thus traduced without reply. As many of your readers may receive Senator HAMMOND's allegations as true, and not many remember the TIMES' Editorial, may I request a republication of the denials already made on the best authority?

1. The Rev. A. M. COWAN, a very respectable clergyman of the Presbyterian Church in Kentucky, who visited all of Liberia from December, 1857, to February, 1858, on seeing the above charges, wrote [illegible]:

"I visited *every* settlement of the Liberians and three small towns, examining into all matters, and I say, on the honor of a gentleman and the truthfulness *of a Christian, that I did not hear that a Liberian had* sold himself as an apprentice, nor that the Liberian *Government had sold a criminal to the French*, or to any other nation, as a slave or an apprentice. I had frequent conversations with him (President Benson) on this very subject of French apprentices, and in the strongest manner he deplored the course of the *French Government in this matter.*"

2. President BENSON, in a statement dated Sept. 18, 1858, writes:

"You are at liberty to publish as false, as downright *untruths, and that upon the authority* and responsibility of the Government of Liberia, the following statements which have appeared in European and other papers:

First—That the Chief of Cape Mount accompanied Capt. SIMON to Monrovia, to arrange for the procurement of emigrants.

Second—That the President of Liberia urged Capt. SIMON to procure his emigrants within the jurisdiction of this Republic.

Third—That the President or the Government of Liberia became a party to a contract to furnish any emigrants whatever.

Fourth—That $1,664 had been received by this Government as passport money.

Fifth—That the emigrants were procured under the immediate superintendency or by the agency of this Government.

Sixth—That any of the emigrants were Americo-Liberians, or persons of color from the United States, or their descendants.

Sir, there is not a particle of truth in any of these assertions. I can prove them all to be downright falsehoods, by more than a hundred living witnesses, and abundant documentary evidence."

That Senator HAMMOND, who represents a State so hostile to colonization as not even to allow us the privilege of having a vessel bound to Liberia with emigrants touch at Charleston to take a few free colored families—or even to form a colonization Society or hold colonization lectures in her limits—should greedily seize upon so foul a calumny does not surprise us. Small evidence is required to condemn those whom we dislike. My object is not to convince Senator HAMMOND, but to recall to the memory of your readers the fact that the statement he makes was crude and hasty originally—and has long since been refuted on ample authority.

The Liberians are not tired of freedom, they do not sell cargoes of emigrants, but are triumphantly proving to the world that they are men endowed with noble capabilities. One of the noblest manifestations is a love of freedom and detestation of Slavery and the Slave-trade. Truly yours,

J. B. PINNEY, Cor. Sec. N. Y. C. S.

A Strong Charge.

The Elkton (Md.) *Democrat* states, that on passing sentence on LEONARD, LEE and the two JOHNSONS, from Baltimore, convicted before the Cecil County Circuit Court for the robbery committed by them on the farm of General CAMPBELL, and the attack on Mr. MURPHY, his overseer, in Harford County, Judge PRICE addressed the prisoners, in substance, as follows:

"You have been found guilty, by a jury of your country, of *two* high offences against the laws of the land, and the peace and good order of the State, viz.: burglary and larceny. You banded yourselves together for crime, for robbery and plunder. You deliberately arranged and fitted out, in the City of Baltimore, an expedition to the country for that purpose; and did, at the dead hour of night, attack, rob and plunder the retired and peaceful abode of Mr. MURPHY, a worthy and unoffending citizen of Harford County. For these offences it is necessary that you should be punished, and *will* be punished, not only because you deserve it, but, also, as a warning to others.

I regret that I feel myself obliged, by the duty I owe to the community, to speak to you thus, and to impose upon you a *sentence* which, no doubt, you will regard, and perhaps many others, as unduly severe. But the time has come when, I think, forbearance to such as you are ceases to be a virtue; when *examples must be made*; when exemplary punishment must be resorted to, at least in the cases of old and habitual offenders. And I do not believe that more deserving subjects for exemplary punishment can be found than you are. Although young in years, you have the common reputation of being, what I have no doubt you are, old in crime; habitually idle, vicious and criminal; living, not as God intended man should live, by the sweat of his brow, but, in idleness and vice, and by plundering the hard earnings of the honest and industrious; thus defying the laws of God and man. In other words, I have no doubt you are, and have been for years, common thieves, common rogues and robbers, and banded together for that purpose. Besides this, the frequent instances in our community of just such crimes as you have committed, and the rapid increase of *crime* generally in our country, admonishes us all that the criminal law of the land must now be administered with a strong hand, and such criminals as you are made to *feel its power*. Obedience to the laws must be enforced. Life and property, man's house and fireside, must and *shall be* protected.

The judgment of the Court is, that for the offences of which you have been convicted, you be sent to the penitentiary and confined therein for fourteen years and six months."

The tides on the Hudson still continue very high, and at Poughkeepsie, on Saturday night, the water was higher than it has been for several years. The water was three feet over the docks at Albany on Saturday. In some places in Fulton County, [illegible] lies four inches deep.

BRITISH DESIGNS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

The Occupation of the Amazon by the English—Ecuador [illegible]

LIMA, (Peru,) Monday, Sept. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Believing it important that the people of the Union should become cognizant of certain moves lately made on the political chess-board in this part of the world, I herewith submit to you the following facts, that you may give them currency through the columns of your widely-read newspaper.

For the better comprehension of what I am about to say, I will recall, by way of preface and explanation, a few historical facts.

When the young Republic of Columbia, which had inaugurated her political career under so many favorable auspices, became, by the factious spirit of her rulers, split into the three distinct and sovereign States of New-Granada, Venezuela, and Ecuador, her public debt, which had been contracted in her lately-terminated struggle for independence, was assumed in proportionate parts by the three last-named Republics—all the unreclaimed land within the borders of Columbia had been pledged to the English bondholders for the payment of this debt. The State of Ecuador assumed the payment of a little over one-fifth of this Columbian debt, and received a corresponding share of the unreclaimed lands. Although the boundary lines of the three sister States were sufficiently clearly laid down through their inhabited districts, yet there was left, without any survey or exact division, that immense and fertile region which forms the north-western portion of the Valley of the Amazon. It was stipulated, however, in the act of separation, that each State should be entitled to its proportionate share in this magnificent public domain. So uncertain were the limits of this Amazon country that, at the time of the disintegration of Columbia, a question of limits, relating thereto, had already arisen between her and the neighboring Republic of Peru. This question until this day has never been settled. Accordingly, to-day there exists an acrimonious boundary dispute between Peru and the Republics that represent the former Columbia; and to make the entanglement complete, an equally bitter dispute, in regard to their respective limits in the same region, among these three sister Republics themselves. A joint and amicable survey, and demarcation of the several portions of each Government has heretofore been impracticable, owing for the most part to the intestine discord, which with some of these countries has become almost a normal state, and during their short intervals of peace, owing to the apathy and prostration of public spirit, and the emptiness of the public exchequer, brought about by long periods of civil strife. Until recently, moreover, the true value of the territory in question did not become so startlingly apparent. A certain vague idea of its importance has of late been growing up here, owing to the reflex influence of opinion in other countries. For, left to themselves, it is not probable that these governments would attempt the colonization and navigation of the Amazon country for a thousand years to come. What, for instance, is to be expected of Peru, in the way of colonizing enterprises, when her mines and agriculture exhibit a marked decadence within the last twenty years—when she is losing population on, and actually retiring from, her present frontiers—when she admits her incipient demoralization by sending priests to subsidize, instead of soldiers to subdue, the savages that infest her borders. The Upper Amazon was, accordingly, but lately believed to be a sealed book unto the other nations, and as such the sapient statesmen of these countries expected it would continue, while they went on enacting the masquerade which by stretch of courtesy they would have us term "Republican Government."

It was then the inquisitive spirit of the Anglo-Saxon race, which has by travels, books, and researches, thrown much additional light, within the last ten years, upon this vast tropical region. And although our information, thus far, has not been as explicit and extensive as might be desired, yet enough has been learned to awaken the interest of the world, and to excite the jealousy and fear of the various States that claim territory in the valley of the Amazon.

So much by way of preface to the recent and important facts which have called for this communication.

The Government of Ecuador has not heretofore, it seems, been able to pay even the interest of the large English debt, which, as we have said, she received as her legacy from the Republic of Columbia. At length, despairing of ever being able to pay so considerable an amount, and worried by repeated reminders on the part of the English Government in regard to the same, overtures were made some years since to the bondholders, to cancel the debt by a sale or transfer of the largest and choicest part of the territory which Ecuador received at the partition of Columbia, in the valley of the Amazon. The sovereignty held by Ecuador over the district thus transferred, would, it was understood, to all practical intents and purposes, cease, and the bondholders would hold their purchase under the protection of the English Government—or, as will be seen at a glance, England would gain, by this simple process, a speedy, peaceable and sure foothold, in advance of all others, in the very best region of South America. After some time spent in consideration of the matter, the bondholders decided to accept the offer of the Government of Ecuador. Accordingly, a certain Mr. PRITCHETT, acting as agent for the bondholders, came to Quito last year, and after a careful survey and inspection of the territory offered in exchange, ratified with the authorities of Ecuador, a compact bearing date of 21st September, 1857, whereby the immense and fertile region watered by the Napo, Bobonaza and other tributaries of the Amazon, has passed into the hands of a British corporation. The free navigation of the Amazon and its tributaries is likewise guaranteed to English ships sailing under the English flag.

This contract was not effected without repeated protests on the part of Peru and New Granada, who maintain firmly, that Ecuador is bartering away lands, the titles to which are now matter of a pending dispute, and secondly, that—even admitting her title to the district as indisputable—in thus inviting the much-feared Anglo-Saxon race into their midst she is endangering the safety of the entire Latin race throughout South America. Indeed to such a pitch have arrived the controversy and the bad feelings resulting therefrom, that the Government of Ecuador presented, in July last, to Señor DON JUAN CAVERO, the Peruvian Minister at Quito, his passports. Recent letters from Guayaquil, moreover, state that Ecuador is busily occupied in arming and fortifying in anticipation of hostile demonstrations on the part of her neighbor republics.

Meantime, the Government at Quito, from the very first, has shown a certain fear, either as to the justice or final result of the *rôle* it has been enacting. For seven months after the ratification of the contract of sale it was kept secret, and even now, after the principal heads of that contract have been published in the columns of the official gazette, *El Seis de Marzo*, in March last, Señor MATA, the present Minister of Foreign Affairs at Quito, acts and talks as if no such contract existed. Such barefaced dissimulation has but one object. That object is to gain time until the steamers, now fitting out in England for the river navigation, have been completed, and the colonists have become quietly and firmly planted on the disputed territory. These steps once taken, a few British men-of-war lying off Callao and Guayaquil will effectually check, if not silence, the [illegible]-day complaints of the neighboring Governments.

There are those, it may be added, who assign the present bellicose attitude of Ecuador to the promises held out to her by the Echenique faction in Peru. It is said here, by persons whose positions and means of knowing ought to create belief in the truth of their data, that ECHENIQUE, now in exile, counts upon the active assistance of the Linares Government in Bolivia to the south, and upon that of Ecuador to the north, in his projected revolution against CASTILLA in Peru. It is further said, that in case of success, his Ecuadorian ally will be rewarded with a princely largess in ready money and by an unqualified indorsement, on the part of Peru, of the recent land-jobbing transactions.

So much for the effect produced by this business upon the interested Governments in South America. Your first inquiry will be, as will doubtless be that of every intelligent reader, what has been the position taken upon this question by the Government of the United States and its Minister at Quito. Your astonishment will not be greater in hearing, than is my regret in having it to communicate, that the only part taken by our Minister at Quito, Mr. PHILO WHITE, seems to have been that of silent acquiescence, or at least indifference to the entire arrangement. Indeed, his course of action has been such that he has from time to time laid himself open to misconceptions on the part of others. Upon one occasion we have the Peruvian Minister suspecting and catechizing him upon some incautious assertions he had hazarded in a certain diplomatic meeting, the tenor of which assertions had raised *the impression that he was at least a sympathizing* party to the land-jobbing scheme of Mr. WALTER COPE, the English *Chargé d'Affaires*." Deeming it incumbent on himself to do away with this bad impression, Mr. WHITE writes a letter to Señor CAVERO, Peruvian Minister, in which, admitting the conversation alleged, he asks, by implication, to be excused for his indiscretion, on grounds as original as they are piquant in diplomatic correspondence. Here are his own words: "*The declarations imputed to the undersigned* (Mr. WHITE) *with regard to the navigation of the Amazon, were random words casually spoken.*" Says the Spanish proverb: *Quien peca y se encomienda a Dios se encomienda*—or, in English, "The confession of a fault is half its amends."

But, if we wish to understand the only possible reason that can be adduced to explain the "masterly inactivity," not to use a stronger term, of our Minister at Quito, it is necessary for us to call to mind that on the 26th of November, 1853, a decree was issued by the Government of Ecuador, whereby the navigation of the waters of the Upper Amazon and its tributaries was declared free and open to all nations. Now, from what has been called out from Mr. WHITE in moments of post prandial hilarity, whilst in company with others of the diplomatic fraternity in Quito, and in dispatches in which he has afterwards deemed it expedient to qualify such chance ebullitions, it seems that he has pinned his faith to this decree, as furnishing a sole and all-sufficient charter to open up the Amazon to American commerce. The very little store set upon this same ordinance by the English *Chargé d'Affaires*, a thirty years' resident in Ecuador, by the way, ought to have opened our Minister's eyes to its proper value. This decree of 1853 does not advance the interests of American commerce one iota. This will become clear when we take into account that the Government that issued it has rights only over the extreme upper waters of the Amazon, and even in this case its rights are only fractional, since the Governments of Peru, New-Granada and Venezuela claim a community of jurisdiction over the same waters. The little junta governing at Quito of course cannot barter away rights that do not pertain to it. Moreover, whilst the power of Ecuador is very doubtful over the waters of the upper Amazon, in regard to the great body of the Amazon's waters, including its main trunk and estuary, which are contained in Brazil, the decree of '53 is of no value whatever. Of what avail is the concession of a privilege to us which is rendered impracticable by the circumstance that the other States bordering on the Amazon are unwilling to indorse it? Privileges on the upper Amazon! what are they worth, without like privileges on the lower Amazon?

Such at least seems to have been the point of view from which English diplomacy has viewed the question. Accordingly, Her Majesty's diplomatists have all along been striving to win for English trade a surer basis and better privileges than those contained in the flimsy decree of 1853. Their plan of operations was as sagacious as it has been successful. They aimed at nothing less than to establish themselves as a power in the valley of the Amazon; and as such they well knew that they could thenceforth claim all the rights and privileges claimed by any other contiguous State, and that, apart from this, English influence would thenceforth be nearly omnipotent over the other States, in all questions which would arise with respect to the navigation of the Amazon. It was a bold move and has been skillfully played. It at once secures the Amazon country to British influence, and locks the door upon all other nations. One does not know which to admire most, the consummate skill and address manifested by Mr. WALTER COPE, the English *Chargé d'Affaires* in Quito, in his management of the affair, or the complacent stolidity of our own representative, who seems to have played the part of a lobby member, with respect to the project of his astute compeer, by rendering it all necessary outside assistance.

It would seem that Mr. WHITE's suspicions were lulled throughout by the assurance of Mr. WALTER COPE that the transaction on his part was not an official act as respected the English Government, but merely an act in behalf of an English corporation. It is hardly necessary for us to state that it is precisely by such private companies that England to-day holds some of her fairest possessions. Knowing this fact, Mr. COPE's assurance of the same purport did not, and has not in the least, allayed the fears of the Ministers of Peru and New-Granada. This taking possession by a chartered company is a modest way to excuse the first inroad into a coveted region. The initial moves are made solely on commercial grounds. At first view the matter appears an emanation from the counting-room, instead of the cabinet. The whole process does not awaken the comment that follows out-and-out annexation; nor does it startle our morality by calling up the catalogue of horrors that an armed occupation is apt to bring to mind. It is a species of conquest, at once philosophical, economical and suitable to a commercial people. Thus it is that England founded her Empire in the East Indies, and thus it is that she has held it until this day. Thus it is that this very year she has laid the foundations of another empire in Central Africa; and thus it is that her far-sighted statesmen are now intent upon establishing their influence in the valley of the Amazon. First go forth the trader and the colonist, who make settlements and raise up trading factories. By and by a Governor is appointed, and soldiers arrive, forts are built, and the previous authorities of the occupied country sink gradually out of view. Other nations have advanced to conquest by the strong arm and with the music of invading armies. England, wiser and more subtle than them all, advances towards her object by petty beginnings, reaches it by gradual encroachments, and grasps it by final usurpation. Her people are essentially commercial, and her conquests bear the stamp, accordingly, of deeply-planned and successful commercial ventures. What the Greeks were in their time are the inhabitants of Great Britain in a still greater degree in ours—a people eminently fitted to found colonies, and to nurture and develop them into powerful States.

Let us not flatter ourselves, then, that the colonization of the Amazon by the English is a chimera, or that it will prove a failure. The steamers of this new "Company of the Indies" are even now being built, and colonists are being recruited. The year 1859 will see the English flag waving on the Amazon, and ere long that noble region will be pouring its spices and its gums, its precious woods and metals, its indigo, its cotton, and the thousand other products of its luxuriant soil into the ample lap of British commerce. Now, in all the world, there is but one other nation which, by virtue of its instincts, its perseverance and its enterprise, is able to cope with Great Britain for the possession of so grand a prize. It is the United States. A great step has been already taken in advance of us by our ever-alert and grasping rival. Is it too late to redeem the lost ground? We have been bickering for years over a narrow and pestiferous strip of coast where Mosquito savages can alone find a precarious subsistence. Shall we continue as idle spectators, whilst our cherished Monroe doctrine is receiving its death-stroke in the loveliest regions of South America?

I do not pretend, Sir, to make further comments. I close this somewhat lengthy communication, hoping that you will not fail to put this matter before the public of my native land, with that force of argument and that clearness of enunciation of which you are so well capable.

A. D. M.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

The Illinois Election—Position of Senators Douglas and Seward—Reply to Vindex.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 8, 1858.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I will trespass upon your editorial courtesy in reply to "Vindex." But I will premise my remarks with a distinct disavowal of being pledged in advance to any particular candidate for the Presidency in 1860. I am pledged to an issue of principle, and hold with you that "*he is a very foolish person, as well as* a very poor patriot, who commits himself irrevocably in advance to any candidate, or any party." *I believe* that politics is eminently the "science of expediency," and while the statesman may repose his faith upon a solid foundation of constitutional principles, the application of those principles to the affairs of State is a series of mutual concessions and compromises, adapted to the ever-varying phenomena of political exigencies. When I penned my former letter, the result in Illinois was in doubt. That doubt has since been removed. Mr. DOUGLAS has achieved a great personal triumph, and the people have achieved a national triumph of surpassing magnitude. A principle is established, the application of which may be more or less modified during the approaching Presidential canvass, but which is, nevertheless, a principle, and, as such, will enter into that canvass, shape its issues, and determine its results. In a personal sense, the triumph of Mr. DOUGLAS was without precedent in our political history. It was achieved in the face of the power and patronage of a strong and hostile Administration, all of whose resources were pitted against him; and in the face of a Republican organization, the most determined and uncompromising that ever entered into an Illinois canvass. With one arm, he set at defiance the forces of the Government; with the other, he scattered the cohorts of the Opposition, robbed them of an anticipated victory, and stole the fire of the Rochester Prometheus from heaven. He has played his game against a combination of opponents, and like Mr. PAUL MORPHY, he has checkmated them all; and if the issue is to be made up in 1860 between Mr. DOUGLAS and Mr. SEWARD, we think it would be wisdom on the part of the *Staunton* of Republicanism to plead other engagements and decline the contest.

In a political sense, the victory of Mr. DOUGLAS is of still greater importance. He has fought the battle of popular sovereignty with energy, ability, and success. The result of the Illinois election, in this view of the case, becomes of paramount importance. I do not take the commentaries of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE, or the Richmond *South*, upon the principles involved in the Illinois contest, as final, binding, or conclusive.

But I here affirm, of my own knowledge, that the result of that contest is a practical indorsement of the fundamental principle of the sovereignty of the people, and on *this principle the election hinged.* Mr. DOUGLAS may or may not believe in the first, second and third articles of the confession of faith drawn up by the Richmond *South* for his signature. It makes but very little difference whether he believes or disbelieves them. The establishment of the principle of popular sovereignty throughout the States and Territories of this Union, practically ignores the Slavery question as a future element in our Presidential campaigns, by declaring non-intervention as regards the States wherein Slavery now exists, and leaving it to the people of the Territories to decide the matter for themselves, upon their own ground, and in accordance with their own way. The question now is, whether that principle is to stand or fall, and the election of 1860 is to decide it.

In regard to the *seventh* article of the confession of faith referred to, viz:

—"He (Mr. DOUGLAS) supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for Slavery the right of colonization in the Territories."—

I have to say that Mr. DOUGLAS asserts for the people of the Territories the right to keep Slavery out, while he submits like a good citizen to decisions of the Supreme Judiciary. The attempt to agitate against the Supreme Court is simply ridiculous. It has always been a prominent part of Mr. SEWARD's policy to agitate *something*, with a view to maintaining himself in place and power. His projected crusade against the Supreme Court of the land, is the legitimate fruit of this policy, distinguished alike for its selfishness and immoral influence. If Mr. SEWARD chooses to run a tilt with Don Quixote against windmills, I can assure him in the words of DANIEL WEBSTER, that in such a contest there will be "blows to receive as well as blows to give." Mr. SEWARD's policy in regard to the agitation of Slavery in the States where it exists, through, and by means of their several Constitutions, is as absurd and ridiculous as his policy towards the Supreme Judiciary, and based upon the same idea. It is a cloaked and cunning avowal of his intention to agitate against Slavery wherever it exists, no matter what interests may be threatened or what peace disturbed. This agitating policy of Mr. SEWARD's has but little of "philanthropy," and less of "Christianity" in it. It is a determined and relentless crusade against law and order. It adds new difficulties to the already complicated problem of emancipation, and runs counter to that spirit of Christianity which inculcates "peace and good-will toward all men." The conservative men of this great Republic may thank God and take courage from the triumph of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. It is a triumph fraught with the future peace and security of our country. It establishes, to an unhoped-for extent, principles and doctrines under which this mighty Democracy may advance upon a magnificent career of power and progress, united in all its parts, and identical in all its interests; and it secures for the country in 1860 a conservative Administration, whose pride and glory it will be to execute the governmental laws in the spirit of the Constitution, and for the benefit of the nation.

Sale of Screw Propellers in England.

From the Liverpool Northern Union.

The sale of the French screw-steamer *François Arago*, by auction, last week, at Birkenhead, by order of the High Court of Admiralty, has excited attention to the low prices ruling for this description of property, and speculations as to the future of the fleet of screw-steamers at present on sale. Many are forced on the market from the bankruptcy of the companies for whom they were specially constructed. Since 1852, screw propulsion for sea-going ships has increased in a much greater ratio than the legitimate demand. 1. From the exaggerated value attached to the combination of the screw propeller with sails. 2. From the great stimulus given to it by the Russian war. 3. From the great facilities of credit given to speculative ship-builders and owners in this country and on the Continent from 1854 to 1857. The practical result of *long sea voyages* has proved that auxiliary screw-ships are a costly mistake, and full powered ones too expensive to compete with clipper ships. The war demand, partially revived by the Indian mutiny and the Chinese mutiny, has ceased. The failure of the Western, Newcastle, and other banks has put an end to the credit system of shipbuilders, and the general result is that screw-steamers are selling at about one-third, or, as was the case with the *François Arago*, one-fifth of their original cost, when they can be sold at all; for the difficulty is to get a bidder at any price. In Hamburg the *Petropolis* and *Teutonia*, two magnificent screw ships, were offered by public sale, a few days ago, at £10 per ton, having cost nearly £40, and not a single bid was made for them. On the 28th a new screw vessel of 2,400 tons, belonging to the same owners, or rather to their creditors, will be sold by auction in the Clyde. On the 30th, the fleet of steam vessels belonging to the Genesee Company, comprising six screws, four of them of 1,800 tons, come to the hammer; to be followed by the Antwerp steamers, built for the transatlantic trade, of 2,000 tons each. In France the Franco-American Company having lost their capital of £1,800,000, (£64,000,) their half dozen vessels of 16 to 1,800 tons must be sold to pay off the liabilities of the Company; and the fleet of the European and American Company, composed of equally magnificent ships, must follow, if the position of the concern is to be judged of by the price of their shares.

Here then are twenty or thirty large screw steamers that must be cleared before the market can revive; where are the buyers to come from, and what are the circumstances that will rule prices? First, we must remark that of the whole, the great majority of the highest class auxiliary screw ships, perhaps there are not above two or three that could pass the Admiralty standard of twelve knots at the measured mile. It appears clear that these vessels will be sold at the price at which they will pay as sailing ships, consequently, their value is ruled by the freight market, and their power of competency with the improved class of timber ships now at work. With their engines taken out, many of these ships would answer admirably as carrying vessels, and we predict this will be the fate of all the auxiliary ships. The fact must be looked in the face, that, in the present state of steam navigation, *no auxiliary steam vessel can pay on a foreign voyage, that does not carry her coal for the whole distance.* The two or three of the lot that can steam twelve knots must look for customers in the large mail companies, and take what price they can get for them. The smaller class of screws on sale, from 400 to 800 tons, will be absorbed by the coasting and continental trade in time; but the north of Europe, and other kindred companies, have so swamped the market, that a considerable time must elapse before the broker's lists are seriously diminished. Their holders are, however, in a better plight than the holders of large steamers; for one purchaser of a two-thousand there are twenty for an eight-hundred-ton screw.

Is screw steaming at an end, then? Far from it! The joint-stock companies' banks, who have been the principal means of creating the surplus of ill-adapted screws, are for the time done for; but the legitimate trader will go on gradually and profitably developing ocean navigation, using his experience, that [illegible] of equal consequence to success, his own way in constructing the best description of vessel for the particular trade she is required for, again, in the progress of time, a new generation of directors and their dupes got up steam navigation companies, raise prices 50 per cent. in all building funds, pay sham dividends, build in twelve months what ought to have been spread over ten years, spoil legitimate trading, finally go out in bankruptcy, and glut the steamboat market, as it now is?

The Bahamas.

We have files of Nassau papers to the 28th of October.

The Nassau *Guardian* of the 27th ult., speaking of the effects of the late equinoctials, says:

The late boisterous weather has created an unusual surge on the northern side of Hog Island, across the bar, and along the shore of the western district of New-Providence. The sea has been breaking over Hog Island Point as far as the lighthouse-keeper's residence, forming a complete cataract, and occasionally the billows have risen half as high as the lighthouse itself. The tide rose yesterday to a considerable height, overflowing the western suburbs of Nassau, and causing much damage to the buildings along shore.

A brig and schooner have been in the offing since yesterday, and another schooner was signalled to-day without any possibility of crossing the bar.

In speaking of the recent gales, the Bahama *Herald*, of the 23d of October, says:

"A tremendous sea was thrown up outside, and even in the harbor the fury of the successive blasts was severely felt. Several vessels were driven ashore, and, among the rest, the American brig *Flora*, and the American schooner *Fashion*, which were both bilged. The brig was laden with coffee from San Domingo, and the schooner with lumber and shingles. The captain of the brig has engaged hands to discharge the cargo for the sum of two thousand dollars."

We understand that two persons have been arrested and committed to prison for stealing sundry articles from the American schooner *Fashion*, which was driven ashore in the late blow as above stated.

The Nassau *Herald*, of the 16th, has a long article in regard to the proposed new line of steamers by the Messrs. CUNARD. We extract the following:

"Mr. CUNARD has offered to run a large steamer of ten or twelve hundred tons burden between New-York, Nassau and Havana, instead of the smaller one of four hundred tons, and fifty-horse power, as first proposed. We understand that the larger vessel will have handsome accommodation for passengers. This is a much better arrangement for us than the former one. The smaller vessel would hardly have answered our purpose. The accommodation must have been indifferent, and the probable rate of a steamer driven by so small a power would have presented few attractions to those accustomed to visit the United States in our fast-sailing schooners.

Mr. CUNARD's last proposal also secures us another advantage, not provided for in the first instance. The larger steamer is to run to Havana, and thus place us in frequent and regular communication with a large commercial population, whilst at the same time we shall be able to send and receive through Havana, our West India mails as often and as punctually as we have hitherto sent and received them by way of St. Thomas. We have thus an opportunity of obtaining steam communication with New-York without sacrificing direct communication with the West Indies.

In fact, Mr. CUNARD's offer gives us a far better chance of steam than we could reasonably have expected, and those among us who may believe that the introduction of this scientific appliance will confer on these communities the commercial and other advantages which in some places it has undeniably drawn after it, will eagerly embrace Mr. CUNARD's generous offer. The conditions with which that offer is coupled will not, surely, be any hindrance to its acceptance. We believe that compliance with the first condition, respecting port charges, is already provided for. With respect to the second condition—the erection of a quay at which the steamer may be free of charge at all times, a considerable outlay will be necessary, which can only be voted by the Legislature. But the feeling of the House has always been strongly in favor of steam communication with New-York.

The condition respecting the building of an hotel, by means of which visitors may be attracted to our shores, can only be executed by the efforts of private enterprise. A joint-stock company might be formed for the purpose, or some wealthy individual might profitably invest a portion of his capital in this undertaking, and thus promote his own immediate interests, and at the same time give effect to the views and wishes of the Legislature, and prove a benefactor to his country."

PERSONAL.

The following is a list of Americans registered at the Banking Office of Messrs. LANSING, BALDWIN & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from Oct. 8 to Oct. 21, 1858:

NEW-YORK.	W. Muir,
Thos. Owen,	C. S. Debost,
C. B. Owen,	Jas. Waldron,
E. Goodwin,	Dr. J. G. Adams and wife,
D. Leroy and family,	C. Jenkins,
W. P. Longworth and family,	G. N. Cleveland,
	E. Martindale and family,
Mrs. W. F. Cary and family,	F. P. Holt,
	G. A. Jackson.
J. S. Hart and wife,	PENNSYLVANIA.
W. M. Goodrich and daughter,	Dr. C. F. Beck and wife,
	Jeremy Wilson.
E. Flues,	CONNECTICUT.
M. J. Lawere,	J. J. Goodwin,
W. M. Gawtry and wife,	J. H. Canfield,
M. C. Burnap,	H. Troubridge and family.
Jas. W. Tucker,	*Mass.*—G. W. Wales.
O. H. Mildeberger and wife,	OHIO.
	H. Brackmann and daughter,
J. D. Davis,	
Geo. Richmond,	W. F. Raelefson,
E. Spencer West and wife,	D. L. Ely.
L. O. Wilson,	MARYLAND.
G. W. Forbes,	J. N. Wood and wife,
Dr. W. F. Holcomb and wife,	Jas. Armstrong and wife.
	La.—W. Alling.
G. W. Havemeyer,	*Ill.*—W. S. Gurnee.
C. E. Bertrand,	*Cal.*—W. Turnbull and wife,
J. Chatelain, Jr.,	
E. Jarrasay,	H. B. Hepburn.
C. F. Haviland,	*Fla.*—E. C. Cabell and wife,
E. N. White,	
F. C. Foote,	*Ky.*—S. J. Rogers.
L. L. Robinson,	

Sir Henry Dryden, a Northampton baronet, (descended from the poet,) has excited a great hubbub among the georgical portion of his neighbors by a cutting sarcasm delivered at a recent meeting of a local agricultural association. The county papers are full of letters in refutation of the alleged libel. The honorable baronet, immediately on the conclusion of the award of prizes, is reported to have expressed his surprise "that there were no cups for twitch, docks, thistles and nettles, the *staple commodities* of South Northamptonshire. He (Sir Henry) had been through England, Ireland and Scotland, and he must say that South Northamptonshire was the worst farmed and the lowest rented of any part of Her Majesty's dominions."

The health of Sir John Bowring is reported to be failing. The Bishop of Victoria writes that Sir John is involved in a great deal of trouble just now in the internal administration of the Colonial Government. It is likely that the matter may be mooted in the House of Commons. His wife is lately gone to England, having never recovered the effect of the Chinese poisoning. The greatest enemy Sir John Bowring ever had would be melted to pity and sympathy, if he could see the slow but certain progress of sickness and infirmity creeping over him.

A letter has been received from M. Andersen, of Breslaw, one of the best players in Germany, and the victor in the chess tournament held in London the year of the grand exhibition, stating that he will pass his Christmas holidays in Paris to contend with Mr. Morphy. He intends arriving in the French capital about the 18th December, and will remain a fortnight. It is not, however, certain that the young American player can remain in Paris so late in the year.

The Rev. Stephen Hubbell, of North Stonington, Conn., preached to his old parishioners in Avon, last Sunday week, and the papers say that notwithstanding the prejudices that drove him from the town, because his wife, (a sister of the Rev. A. L. Stone, of Boston,) wrote the book *Shady Side*, in which were some hard home hits, "the people manifested a forgiving spirit and gave him a full and respectful house."

On Tuesday night last a number of the citizens of St. Louis, members of the Democratic Party, paid Mr. Wm. Carey Jones the compliment of a serenade. That gentleman married the daughter of the late Col. Benton. To his custody have been intrusted his most important papers, and the preparation of a memoir of his life. It was deemed, therefore, peculiarly appropriate that they should tender him this compliment. Mr. Jones made a speech.

It has transpired that the monetary arrangement come to between the King of Prussia and the Prince Regent is that the King is to draw two-fifths and the Prince three-fifths of the whole of the revenues of the Crown. This will give the Prince an income of about £360,000, and leave £240,000 to the King.

On the 4th inst., Rev. Samuel Ware Fisher, recently pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Cincinnati, O., was inducted into office as President of Hamilton College. The address of induction was delivered by the Hon. Horatio Seymour, of Utica. The Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., of New-York, in behalf of the Society of Alumni, delivered the address of welcome.

The citizens of the Hansetown of Bremen are so proud of their lately deceased townsman, the astronomer Olders, who discovered the planets Pallas and Vesta before planets became of common occurrence, that they have commemorated by a grand jubilee the 100th anniversary of his birthday.

On the 13th the clerical papers of Madrid announced the death of the Pope. One journal appeared in mourning, and its college vented their grief in biographical sketches of the deceased Pontiff, over whose grave they poured forth their ejaculations of sorrow and of praise.

The three Washburnes, brothers, in the present House of Representatives, Israel, of the Fifth District of Maine, Elihu B., of the First District of Illinois, and C. C., of the Second District of Wisconsin, are reelected by heavy majorities.

The friends of the Rev. Theodore Parker will be glad to learn that he is recovering rapidly from his recent serious indisposition. He is so far convalescent as to be able to walk out, and he will soon resume his public labors.

Miss Rowena Granice, an actress, had quit her profession and turned authoress. Her book, *The Family Gem*, is criticized by the Stockton *Republican* as "a very creditable collection of little stories that are well worth perusing."

The French Consul at Newcastle, (Eng.,) who assaulted the Editor of the *Northern Daily Express* and frightened him with a pistol, has been fined £5 and expenses.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY—Nov. 9.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—*Part I.*—Nos. 1619, 1577, 1467, [illegible], 2017, 2031, 2022, 2028, 2037, [illegible], 2043, 2047, 2051, 2053, [illegible], 2071, 2073, 2077, 2079, [illegible], 2093, 2096, 2097. *Part II.*—Same as Monday, adding Nos. 1728, 2366, 1574, 1944.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 239, 203, 151, 222, 442, 493, 310, 205, 449, 34, 461, 492, 493, 296, 4, 254, 238, 16, 272, 609.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1966½, 1088, 1562, 1922 to 1939, 1942, 1946, 1948, 1950 to 1954, 974, 1926, 1836. *Part II.*—Nos. 1503, 1685, 1687, 1690, 1596, 1746, 1660, 1908, [illegible], 1732, 1916, [illegible], 1667.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 8.

Before Judge Davies.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT ASSESSMENT DECISION.

The first of a series of cases in relation to certain alleged erroneous assessments, was decided to-day by Judge DAVIES. The particular case decided, and which carries a number of others with it, was the matter of the assessments for flagging Fifty-fourth-streets, between Third and Fourth avenues. In reference to it the Judge states that at the last session of the Legislature an act was passed to set aside, in a summary manner, assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, relative to which fraud or irregularity had been committed. The first section of this act declares that if, in proceedings relative to any assessments for local improvements in the City of New-York, or in the proceedings to collect the same, any fraud or irregularity shall be alleged to be committed, the party aggrieved may apply to a Justice of this Court, who shall, thereupon, on due notice to the Counsel of the Corporation, proceed forthwith to hear the proofs and allegations of the parties. The act further provided, that if it shall appear on such hearing that such alleged fraud or irregularity has been committed, the said assessments shall be vacated and the lien created thereby, or by any subsequent proceedings, shall cease. The act also declared that on the production of the certificate of the Judge before whom the proceedings are held that a judgment has been pronounced by him vacating any assessment, it shall be the duty of the officer having charge of the assessment list to cancel the assessment so vacated, and all proceedings had under it. In pursuance of the provisions of this act, a petition has been presented to me, alleging and setting forth that in the assessments for the flagging of Fifty-fourth-street, between the Third and Fourth avenues, irregularities and frauds have been committed. These allegations are made by a party that claimed to be illegally assessed, and consequently by a party aggrieved by the assessment. The object of this statute is to afford a cheap and summary method to correct frauds and irregularities in the imposition and collection of assessments, and if such are found to exist, to vacate and set aside the assessments and all liens created thereby. In the present case, an ordinance was passed in 1856 for flagging sidewalks in Fifty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. Proposals were issued by the Street Commissioner for bids to do the work, and three bids were received, one from Daniel Gallagher, who offered to do the work at twenty cents per foot; one from C. C. Ellis, who offered to do it at sixty-three cents per foot; and one from George Montgomery, who offered to do it at seventy-five cents per foot. The contract was awarded to Gallagher, and he declined to take it, and it was thereupon made to Montgomery, at seventy-five cents per foot, without any new advertisements for bids. The Common Council confirmed the contract to Montgomery, and have also confirmed the assessments made to pay him the amount of his contract. At the time these proposals were issued, and the contracts executed, the provision of the City Charter was that all work to be done for the Corporation, incurring an expenditure of more than $250, (as this did,) should be by contract, founded on sealed bids or proposals, on public notice of ten days. "*And all such contracts when given, shall be given to the lowest bidder, with adequate security.*" Now, this provision of the Charter is mandatory, and there is no escape from it. The contracts must be given to the lowest bidder, and there is no option or right of selection. If the lowest bidder does not take it, then it must be re-advertised and awarded again to the lowest bidder, and if he should decline, again to be advertised, till the lowest bidder does take the contract. There is no authority given to the contracting department to make the contract with any other party than the lowest bidder, and if made with any one else, it is *ultra vires* and void. This contract was entered into with the highest instead of the lowest bidder, and it would seem too plain to need illustration or authority to sanction the position that it was void *ab initio*. In the case of The People *vs.* Stout, County Treasurer (4 Abbott, 21) this Court held in a case where the provisions of this section of the charter had been disregarded by the Board of Supervisors, that by a contract made in violation of them, the Supervisors could create no legal liability against the county, and that no charge had been thereby created against the county, and that it was the duty of the Court to restrain the payment of any money on such void and illegal contract. It was further added that "neither the Corporation nor the Board of Supervisors can be bound or charged with a contract made contrary to law. The cases on this subject are too numerous and familiar to need citation. Neither can the Corporation or the Board of Supervisors assume and pay a debt not a legal obligation upon them." And to support that point the case of Hodges *vs.* The City of Buffalo, 2 Denio, 110, and Halstead *vs.* The Mayor of New-York, 3 Cowen, 430, were cited. At March Special Term (1856) the case of Appleby *vs.* the Mayor, &c., was decided in this Court. That suit was instituted to restrain the collection of the assessment where the contract had been given to the highest and not the lowest bidder, and this Court held the contract illegal and void, and that the Corporation should be restrained from making any payments for any work done under it. In a late case decided in the Superior Court, at General Term, (Brady *vs.* The Mayor of New-York,) these principles have all been maintained. In that case the contract was not given to the lowest bidder. The Court say, "not only was the statute provision of the charter violated, but the general ordinances of the City were disregarded. We feel no hesitation in concurring that a contract so made in violation of the charter and the general ordinances, was illegal and void, and imposed no obligation on the Corporation of any kind, in respect to its stipulations, whether as to price, or other terms or conditions thereof." But it may be urged that the Corporation, by confirming the contract to Montgomery, and confirming the assessment, have made it binding upon them, and are precluded by these acts from denying the validity of the contract. This view was also urged in the case of Brady *vs.* the Mayor, &c., (People,) and the Court meet it very properly with the remarks that, if the Corporation may dispense with a contract, there and then only, can they confirm an illegal and void contract? and then, also, by an acceptance of the work, and a confirmation of the contract by resolution, they repeal the statute *pro hac vice*. The Court, with emphasis, says: "The relation which the Corporation and its officers bear to the subject; the duties they owe to the public, and those upon whom the burden of it is to fall, and the nature of the process they possess, forbid us to concede any such force to their acts." And the Court add that "here neither the officers of the Corporation, nor the Corporation, by any of the agencies through which they act, have any power to create the obligation to pay for the work except in the mode which is expressedly prescribed in the charter; and the law never implies an obligation to do that which it forbids the party to agree to do. And for the like reason the defendant cannot be treated as ratifying the unauthorized acts of its agents. The difficulty lies not merely in the want of original power in the agents to make the contract, but in the want of power in the Corporation itself to make the contract otherwise than in the mode prescribed by the charter." It follows that the Corporation itself having no power to make a contract in violation of the charter, it has none to ratify a contract made by its agents, contrary to its provisions, and this whole proceeding is consequently void and of no effect whatever. It was a fraud upon the Corporation, upon the citizens, and upon those owners of property especially to be assessed for this improvement, to make the attempt to create a liability upon them, contrary to the law. And in conformity to the provisions of the law under which I act, the assessments and all proceedings thereunder, and all liens attempted to be created thereby, must be set aside or vacated. It is proper to remark that the Counsel to the Corporation did not make the attempt to defend this gross and flagrant violation of the Charter. He attended, and saw the testimony taken in the cause fully sustained the alleged fraud, and stated to the Court that he was instructed by the Comptroller, the financial officer of the Corporation, to say, that on examination of the proceedings connected with this assessment, he was satisfied of its fraudulent character, and that it could not be defended. Judgment accordingly, that it be set aside and vacated.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Nov. 4.

Before the Hon. Judge Brady.

In this Court the case of *Amos Keeler vs. James S. Dickerson and Wm. Churchill*, which has occupied several days, was concluded. The suit was for an alleged libel upon the plaintiffs, who were merchants in this City, arising out of a publication in a kind of Mercantile Agency book, of the following words: "O. T. Keeler, (Oscar)—This youth has got married, has bought a good brick store here, at about $5,000, on which he has made the first payment, and has bought out the entire stock of goods from his father (Amos Keeler) who is now evidently endeavoring to swindle his creditors, as he neither pays his debts in money, nor turns over his son's notes. They (father and son) are now receiving the attentions of John S. Topp, attorney, who will, perhaps, break up the sale, and subject the goods for the old man's debts." It was further alleged that the said libel had been extensively published, to the injury of the plaintiff, who laid his damages at $10,000. The defence alleged that, in the year 1846, the plaintiff obtained about $10,000 worth of goods from them upon credit; that he professed to have failed, and did not pay for them; and that the statements in the alleged libel were true. The Jury brought in a verdict for the defendants.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before City Judge Russell.

The great case of Ehrlich, for receiving stolen goods, which is expected to reveal more hidden iniquities of the bye-ways of City life than has yet been suspected by the general public, was to have been commenced in this Court yesterday. Ex-Judge Peabody is associated with the District-Attorney for the prosecution, and Ex-Judge Beebe, with the counsel, appear for the defence. Ehrlich, the defendant, is a man of good repute and standing. Hence the interest which attaches to the case. Owing to the illness of Judge Beebe's son, which necessitated his father's absence, the trial was postponed till Thursday next. It is not probable that it will take place before Monday of next week.

The only case tried yesterday was that of James Maloney, Michael Hickey, David Tookey and Patrick Forrester, charged with an assault, with intent to kill John Harrington, on the 6th October, at a liquor saloon, No. 5 Washington-street. Harrington, the complainant, did not appear, and the evidence of his father and the other witnesses, proving that it was a [illegible]

[illegible] on the part of the [illegible] and [illegible] the Court [illegible] readily [illegible].

MARKET REPORTS.

[illegible], Monday, Nov. 8, 1858—[illegible]

The reported receipts of the leading kinds of produce, since noon of Saturday, have been as follows: [illegible]

Ashes, bbls.	75	23	[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	31,[illegible]	7,283	[illegible]
Wheat, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bushels	33,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bushels	20,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Malt, bushels	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Provisions, pkgs.	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Whisky, bbls.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

ASHES—Are sparingly offered, and are held at former rates. Pots, $6; Pearls, [illegible].

COFFEE—The demand is fair; prices [illegible] firm; sales 60 bags Java at 14c.; [illegible] bags [illegible] on private terms; 1,150 bags [illegible]; 50 bags Bahia at 9½c. [illegible] of a large quantity of Java, but we could not [illegible] the transaction. The stock of Rio in first hands is now only 3,500 bags, there having been [illegible] during the week. In Baltimore there were [illegible] 2,300 bags Rio [illegible]; [illegible] arrive per *Neptune*, at 11c.; also, 2,300 bags [illegible] lots, at 10½c.@11¼c. [illegible], four months. [illegible] on Saturday, 12,000 bags Rio.

COTTON—Is depressed and prices [illegible]; sales 1,500 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

Ordinary, ℔.	10	10	[illegible]
Middling, ℔.	11⅞	11⅞	[illegible]
Middling Fair, ℔.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market is [illegible] five for State and Western Flour [illegible] prices exhibit no noticeable improvement. [illegible] State continues in good request [illegible]. The inquiry from the home trade [illegible] fair; sales 14,800 bbls.

Unsound and rejected State, ℔ bbl.	[illegible]
Standard Superfine State	[illegible]
Standard Extra State	[illegible]
Superfine Western	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	[illegible]

Canadian is in demand at steady rates; [illegible] at $4 75@$6 for low to choice extra, ℔ bbl. [illegible] ern is in fair request, at old rates; [illegible] 1,600 bbls. at $3@$5 [illegible] for sound brands, and $6 40@$6 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is [illegible] at $3 10@$4 05 for fine to superfine, ℔ bbl. [illegible] is in demand, at $4 05@$4 10 for Jersey, and [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in fair request and [illegible] held. Sales 25,800 bushels, including [illegible] Canada, at $1 25; good to very choice [illegible] Michigan, [illegible] Illinois, about $1 05; good Milwaukee Club, [illegible] 95c.; Unsound Chicago Spring at 78 [illegible]; Kentucky at $1 30; prime White [illegible] $1 45 ℔ bushel. Corn is in good [illegible] strengthening prices. Sales 41,500 [illegible] 74c.@75c., with some reported at [illegible] mixed Western; [illegible] for yellow Western, [illegible] for yellow Southern, ℔ bushel. Rye is [illegible] after, and is firmer; sales, 9,000 bush. [illegible] store, at 76c. ℔ bushel. Barley has been [illegible] the extent of 12,700 bushels, including [illegible] State at 73c.@75c.; and 6,000 bush. Canada [illegible] 85c. ℔ bush. Oats are in demand and [illegible]. We quote Western at 51c.@52c.; Canada [illegible] 53½c.; State at 47½c.@50c.; Jersey and [illegible] at 42c.@46c.; and Southern at 35c.@[illegible].

HAY—Sales 1,500 bales at 45c.@60c., [illegible].

HIDES—Sales have been reported, [illegible] prime Buenos Ayres, at 25c. ℔ ℔., [illegible].

HOPS—Are in moderate demand, [illegible] rates. New, 10c.@16c.; Old, 6c.@7c. ℔ [illegible].

IRON—Holders ask full prices, but no [illegible].

MOLASSES—Sales have been made [illegible] bbls. new crop New-Orleans at 40c. [illegible] old drop do. do., at 25c.; and 15 hhds. Cuba [illegible] do. at 25c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The leading kinds [illegible] lightly dealt in at about previous rates.

OILS—The general inquiry is limited [illegible] main about the same. Crude Whale, [illegible] Crude Sperm, $1 25@$1 26; Linseed, [illegible] 58c.@60c. ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is active and buoyant [illegible] 1,500 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 (the latter [illegible]) bbls., at $17 25 for Mess, and $13 [illegible] Prime, ℔ bbl. Cut Meats continue very [illegible] somewhat nominal. Small sales of Shoulders [illegible] made at 6¼c.@6⅝c., ℔ ℔. Bacon is [illegible] 10c. ℔ ℔. Rough Sides, [illegible]; [illegible] 10c.@11¼c. ℔ ℔. Lard is in moderate [illegible] former rates; sales 550 bbls. and bbls., [illegible] @11c. for old; and 10¼c.@10¾c. for new, [illegible] is in fair request at uniform prices; [illegible] been reported of 350 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] for repacked Western Mess; $[illegible]@$[illegible] $8 50@$9 50 for Country Mess; [illegible] Prime, ℔ bbl. Beef Hams, $[illegible] [illegible] is in request, at 18c.@[illegible]c. for Ohio, [illegible] common to good State, and [illegible]c.@[illegible]c. [illegible] to choice State, ℔ ℔. Cheese is worth [illegible] ℔ ℔.

RICE—Sales reported of 800 tcs., at [illegible] 100 ℔.

SUGARS—Have been freely purchased [illegible] shade firmer prices; sales 1,850 hhds., chiefly [illegible] at 6¾c.@7⅛c., with some Porto Rico at [illegible]; also, 700 boxes Havana, within a range of [illegible] @7¾c. ℔ ℔.

WHISKY—Sales 750 bbls., in lots, at [illegible] cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were very quiet to-day. [illegible] pool, there were taken 700 bbls. Flour, at 1s. [illegible] Bremen, 300 bales Cotton, at ½c.; and [illegible] on private terms. For Demerara, a vessel [illegible] bbl.

MISCELLANEOUS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. [illegible] REMOVAL.
GEORGE C. ALLEN, No. 11 Wall-st., [illegible] about Nov. 15, to
NO. 415 BROADWAY,
one door below Canal-st., where he will open [illegible] of Watches and Jewelry of entirely
NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES [illegible]
ALSO, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.

SMOKED MEATS AND [illegible]
PRICES REDUCED.
VAN BRUNT & WATROUS, Pork Packers [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York, offer at the following [illegible] cash:
Smoked City-cured Hams [illegible]
Smoked Dry Salt Western Hams [illegible]
Smoked Dry Salt Western Shoulders [illegible]
Smoked City-cured Shoulders [illegible]
Smoked Beef [illegible]
Rumped Mess Beef [illegible]
Mess Pork, $17 [illegible]
Dutchess County Hams, [illegible]
Pure Lard, in tubs and barrels, [illegible]
N. B.—No orders filled except by cash.

GALE, COPE & [illegible]
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS A[illegible]
New-York Times Buildings, [illegible]
No. 40 Park-row, first floor, [illegible]
WILLIAM H. GALE, WILLIAM COPE, [illegible]

OFFICE FOR PROCURING AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PA[illegible]
J. P. PIRSSON, No. 7 Wall-st., New-York. A pamphlet of information [illegible] free.

CONFECTIONERY AT WHOLESALE.
Hodgkins' Knickerbocker Candy, [illegible]
Rip Van Winkle Candy, [illegible]
Rock Candy, [illegible]
Jujube Paste, [illegible]
Gum Drops, [illegible]
At the lowest cash prices.
These goods have been favorably and [illegible] known throughout the States during a period of twenty-seven years. Their purity and [illegible] may be relied on.
THOS. G. HODGKINS, Confectioner, No. [illegible] wich-st., between Cortlandt and Liberty sts.

STEWART'S COUGH CANDY. [illegible] The best cough candy ever made. For [illegible] colds, and all affections of the throat and lungs [illegible] equal. Wholesale by SCHIEFFELIN, BROTHERS & CO., A. B. & D. SANDS & CO., OLCOTT & [illegible] W. W. THAYER, and by all Druggists in [illegible] Manufactured by STEWART & CO., [illegible]

GAS CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS AND OTHER FIXTURES, &c. [illegible] are, returning thanks to their friends and the [illegible] erally for the very liberal patronage bestowed on them, respectfully beg leave to say they are prepared to furnish the above articles, [illegible] on the shortest notice and most [illegible] MANUFACTURES, they are enabled to [illegible] inducements to purchasers as will, [illegible] call at their MANUFACTORY [illegible] elsewhere. N. B.—CHURCHES AND [illegible] INGS fitted with GAS PIPE, and FIXTURES [illegible] on the most moderate terms, and with all [illegible] patch. J. & I. DONALDSON, No. [illegible] Broadway.

PHELPS'S ECONOMICAL PRESS [illegible] ed Nov. 2, 1858. Business men can print [illegible] cards, circulars, bill-heads, labels, wrappers, [illegible] most expeditious manner, and equally as [illegible] most skillful workman. All orders left with [illegible] Hoe & Co., Francis & Loutrell; James Conner [illegible] George Bruce, Charles T. White & Co., and [illegible] will be promptly attended to. Stereotypes, [illegible] cuts, dies, or type furnished if desired. All [illegible] ing an eye to economy are invited to call and [illegible] them at No. 32 John-st. PHELPS, ALLCOCK [illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS [illegible] through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, [illegible] way, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized [illegible] produce certificates. Imported Passports [illegible] travelers of France issued with each passport [illegible] hours, pouches and trunks [illegible].

ARNOLD'S FARM-MILL—THE [illegible] and most economical mill ever offered to the [illegible] It combines three machines in one—[illegible] ing very fine,) corn-sheller, or a bean [illegible] and cob-crusher. LINDERWOOD & CO. [illegible]

COLEMAN'S FARM MILL—THE [illegible] just taken the first Premium at the State [illegible] Syracuse, and is now creating a great [illegible] the farmers throughout the State. It can be seen [illegible] operation at the Tribune Buildings, Room No. [illegible] New-York.

DIAPHRAGM FILTER—AWARDED [illegible] gold medals and one silver medal by the [illegible] Institute, silver medal by Massachusetts [illegible] Association, and silver medal by the [illegible] several diplomas. Sold at MCKENZIE'S [illegible] establishment, No. [illegible]

$4 50 DOUBLE-SOLE WATER [illegible] [illegible] Boots now ready at [illegible] street. Also, those $3 50 double-sole [illegible] gaiters [illegible] warranted to give satisfaction.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible] ACADEMY OF MUSIC. [illegible]

GHIONI, [illegible] LORINI.

DON GIOVANNI.

MADAME GASSANIGA [illegible]

DONNA ANNA.

MLLE. GHIONI

DONNA ELVIRA

MLLE. PICCOLOMINI

[illegible]

LEPORELLO.

[illegible]

SIGNOR GASSIER.

[illegible]

LA SONNAMBULA

[illegible]

GALA MATINEE.

On SATURDAY next, when MLLE. PICCOLOMINI will appear in a NEW COMIC OPERA, which will be given for the first time in America, viz: LA SERVA PADRONA.

[illegible]

THE DON GIOVANNI NIGHT WEDNESDAY.

[illegible] debut of Mlle. Ghioni, Carl [illegible] Gassier, Mlle. Soto, Lorini, Muller, [illegible] Ballet. Four hundred performers [illegible]

Sale of seats commences this morning, at 9 o'clock. [illegible] to all parts of the house may likewise [illegible] at the ticket offices, and in the evening at the door.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway.

FOURTH WEEK OF TOM TAYLOR'S NEW THREE ACT COMEDY.

HOUSES CROWDED TO OVERFLOWING.

[illegible]

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858,

OUR AMERICAN COUSIN.

[illegible] Mr. Jefferson ... Mr. Varrey ... Mr. Sothern ... Mr. Burnett ... Mr. Couldock ... Mr. Peters ... Miss Laura Keene ... Miss Mary Wells ... Miss Ellie Germon ... Mrs. Sothern ... Miss Sara Stevens

To conclude with the screaming farce of THE NEW FOOTMAN.

[illegible]

BOWERY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, Nov. 9,

[illegible]

ELDAIRE THE DESTROYER.

[illegible] Mr. G. C. Boniface ... Mr. G. L. Fox ... Miss Bowers

[illegible]

THE KNIGHTS OF THE MIST.

[illegible] Mr. G. L. Fox

BROADWAY THEATRE.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858.

Will commence with the play of KING HENRY IV.

After which THE KING'S GARDENER.

To conclude with SECRETS OF STATE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MATINEE FOR MOUNT VERNON, FRIDAY, Nov. 12, 1858,

THE HON. EDWARD EVERETT,

at the request of the ladies of the New-York Committee of the Mount Vernon Association,

will deliver his ORATION ON WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

NIBLO'S SALOON.

T. F. MEAGHER

Repeats his ILLUSTRATED NARRATIVE on CENTRAL AMERICA THIS EVENING.

CAMPBELL MINSTRELS.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK, IN A NEW PIECE ENTITLED PONGO.

HERNANDEZ as the BRAZILIAN APE.

[illegible] Doors open at 6¾. [illegible] at 7½ o'clock.

[illegible] NEW FOR NEW-YORK.

[illegible] WHITNEY'S COTTON GIN [illegible]

DAVID DELE.

THANKSGIVING FESTIVAL.

HALL OF THE UNION—COOPER INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 25, 1858,

MENDELSSOHN'S SUBLIME ORATORIO, ST. PAUL,

By the celebrated Chorus of the NEW-YORK MENDELSSOHN UNION,

Together with a Large Orchestra from the PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

[illegible]

WOOD'S MINSTRELS.

Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway.

OPEN EVERY EVENING.

Doors open at 6½, to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—THE GREAT MEXICAN INDIAN GIANT; only 18 years of age, yet over [illegible] AMERICAN DWARF LADY, over 18 years old, and yet but 22 inches [illegible] THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, and also THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, THIOON'S THEATRE OF ARTS, including a moving Model of the Leviathan [illegible] DR. VALENTINE'S ODDITIES. The Giant, Dwarf, Grand Aquaria, [illegible] Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under 10, 13 cents.

THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL FESTIVAL [illegible] will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, at the Apollo Rooms, No. 410 Broadway. [illegible] Tickets (supper included), $1 each, to be procured at [illegible] or any of the Committee.

SCULPTURE AND PICTURES.—A CHOICE [illegible] at private sale [illegible] Appleton's Building, Broadway.

PALACE GARDEN CIRCUS.

[illegible]

FAMILY CIRCLE, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Box Tickets ... 50 cents
Children ... 25 cents

NO HALF PRICE.

GREAT NOVELTY AND ATTRACTION!

Production of the Grand Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA;

OR, THE FAIRY AND THE LITTLE GLASS SLIPPER.

First appearance of MADAME AGNES on the flying wire.

TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1858.

First night of an entirely new and original version of the most popular of all Fairy Tales. The management, encouraged by the success they have heretofore met with, have been induced to present this play with a most liberal outlay. The characters will be sustained by FIFTY YOUNG ARTISTES,

FORTY IN THE CORPS DE BALLET.

MAGNIFICENT COSTUMES!

SPLENDID PROPERTIES!

RICH RING APPOINTMENTS!

BEAUTIFUL STATE CHARIOT OF CINDERELLA,

Drawn by FOUR SHETLAND PONIES,

the whole forming a most brilliant ensemble.

CINDERELLA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Prince ... Miss Clara Tervill
Baron ... Miss Eliza Wells
Pedro ... Miss Williams
Dandini ... Miss Frank
Old Bachelor, aged three years ... Master Nixon
Coachman ... Master George
Footmen ... Masters Charles and John
Pages ... Misses Wilson and Axtel
Heralds ... Masters Frederick, Axtel and Ghioini
Lackeys ... Masters E. & G. Nixon, Lewis and Walter
Clorinda } Daughters ... Miss Adelaide
Thisbe } of the ... Miss Kate
Thisbe } Baron ... Miss Murray
Fairy Godmother to Cinderella ... Mrs. Nixon
First Old Maid, aged three years ... Miss Margaret
Second Old Maid ... Miss Mary

In addition to the play GRAND PERFORMANCES BY ALL THE GREAT ARTISTES.

LITTLE ALICE,

The famous Equestrienne, who has achieved a most brilliant success.

MELVILLE, THE WONDER.

Mons. FRANCOIS and LINTON,

Messrs. LAKE, PAINTER, DURAND, BENTZ, GREGORIE and NEIL.

Together with twenty-five additional performers. Doors open at 6½. Performance commences at 7½. NOTICE.—CINDERELLA will be performed every Wednesday and Saturday afternoons.

Doors open at 1½; to commence at 2½.

In order to give better effect to the performance of Cinderella in the afternoon, the house will be brilliantly illuminated with gas.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.

Tickets ... 50 cents; Orchestra seats, secured ... $1
Family circle, entrance in Crosby-st ... 25 cents
Private boxes ... $5; Children ... 25 cents

On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 9, 1858,

THE BENEFIT

of the author of "London Assurance," "Jessie Brown," &c., MR. DION BOURCICAULT,

on which occasion will be performed three chef d'œuvres.

Miss AGNES ROBERTSON

will appear, introducing her SONGS AND DANCES.

The performances will consist of USED UP.

Sir Charles Coldstream ... Mr. Bourcicault

BOB NETTLES.

Bob Nettles ... Miss Robertson
Tourbillon ... Mr. Bourcicault

THE YOUNG ACTRESS.

Maria ... Miss Robertson
Hans ... Miss Robertson
Lilie ... Miss Robertson
Sallie ... Miss Robertson
Corney ... Miss Robertson

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock, there will be a Grand Afternoon Performance of JESSIE BROWN, for the Juveniles.

BANVARD'S GREAT MECHANICAL PICTURE,

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM,

Now open at the new hall on Broadway, near Bleecker-st. Also, the FAR-FAMED PANORAMA OF THE HOLY LAND, every afternoon at 3 o'clock; every evening at 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children 15 cents.

LECTURES.

BAYARD TAYLOR'S

LECTURE ON MOSCOW will be repeated before the Mercantile Library Association on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at Cooper's Institute, to afford an opportunity to those who were unable to gain admittance at its first delivery. Persons holding Course tickets (not transferable) will be admitted free. Single tickets 50 cents; lady and gentleman 75 cents.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—POST-GRADUATE COURSE.

SCHOOLS OF LAW AND LETTERS.

At the Historical Society Library, corner of 2d-av. and 11th-st.

Law.—Professor DWIGHT.—At 4 o'clock daily, except Saturday and Sunday. The Professor may be found at the "Oriental," Lafayette-place.

English Language.—Hon. G. P. MARSH.—On Mondays and Wednesdays, at 3 o'clock, except Monday, 8th instant, when the hour will be 4.

History of Commerce.—Professor LIEBER.—On Tuesdays and Thursdays at 4 P. M.

Ethics, or Moral Philosophy.—Professor NAIRNE.—Introductory, (free.)—On Monday evening, Nov. 15, at 8 o'clock, and each subsequent Monday afternoon at 2.

SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

At the College, in 49th-st., near 4th-av.

The Mechanics of Ethereal Matter; or, the Present State of Knowledge in relation to Light, Heat and Electricity.—Professor McCULLOCH.—Monday, 8th, from 1 to 2 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 2 to 3, and on every subsequent Monday and Wednesday at the same hours.

Chemistry, (with practical instruction in the Laboratory.)—Professor JOY.—Tuesday, 9th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 3 to 4, and on each succeeding Tuesday and Wednesday, at same hours.

Higher Mathematics, and the Nature and History of Mathematical Science.—Professor DAVIES.—On Monday, 8th, from 2 to 3 o'clock, and Wednesday, 10th, from 1 to 2, and each succeeding Monday and Wednesday, at the same hour.

Civil Engineering, including Surveying, with the Use of Instruments, general principles of Construction, and Graphics.—Professor PECK.—From 1 to 2 o'clock, Tuesday, 9th, and Thursday, 11th, and each succeeding Tuesday and Thursday, at the same hour.

Physical Astronomy, and all the Duties of the Observatory.—Professor HACKLEY.—On Monday, 8th, at 3 o'clock, and Thursday, 11th, at 2 o'clock, and on each succeeding Monday and Thursday, at same hours.

TICKETS.—Price, $5 each Course. To be had at the College, at the Historical Society, and from either of the Professors.

CHARLES KING,
President Columbia College.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, D. D., will deliver a lecture before this Association on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 15, at the Cooper Institute, at 8 o'clock, on the Life and Character of Dr. Judson. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway. Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway. Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway. Mr. A. D. F. RANDOLPH, No. 683 Broadway. Messrs. MILLER, MATHEWS & CLASBACK, No. 757 Broadway. Messrs. SHELDON, BLAKEMAN & CO., No. 115 Nassau-st.

MARK HOYT, Ch'n, Lec. Com.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION—Of First Reformed Presbyterian Church, [illegible] Lecture: The first lecture of a series will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. ADAMSON on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Nov. 9, in the Lecture-room of the above Church, (Dr. McLeod's.) Subject—The Natural History of Man in relation to other beings of the World. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

THOS. H. CUTHELL,
Chairman of Committee on Lectures.

A LECTURE ON THE "PROGRESS OF LITERATURE" will be delivered by the Rev. J. R. W. SLOANE, before the Hudson Literary Union, in the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Waverley-place, on THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Admission free.

DANCING.

E. FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 80 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 183 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open. Pupils can join at any time. Gents' Evening Class, Mondays and Thursdays. Saturday evening Class will commence Nov. 20. Soirées given as usual.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 Broadway, New-York,

No. 130 Montague-place, Brooklyn,

NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn,

WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.

Afternoons for ladies and children.

Evenings for gentlemen.

Pupils may commence at any time.

A. DODWORTH'S BROOKLYN DANCING ACADEMY.—The classes for children on Tuesday and Friday afternoons are at present so full that it is deemed advisable not to receive any more for the present term on those days.

On MONDAY, Nov. 15, classes for children will be commenced, to meet on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, having the same advantages of attention, music, &c., as the others.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HALL'S JOURNAL OF HEALTH.

SUBSCRIPTION, $1 PER YEAR,

SINGLE NUMBERS, 10 CENTS.

Can be had at either of the following stores:

Henry B. Prince ... No. 3 Everett House
Ross & Tousey ... No. 121 Nassau-st
Dexter & Brother ... No. 14 Ann-st
S. M. DeWitt ... Tribune Building
C. Shepard ... No. 152 Fulton-st
[illegible] ... Vestry-st
Judd ... Broadway, cor. Ann-st
Dick & Fitzgerald ... No. 18 Ann-st
F. A. Brady ... No. 126 Nassau-st
Charles Roe ... No. 397 Broadway
T. J. Crowen ... No. 699 Broadway
Rogers ... No. 827 Broadway

The trade supplied on liberal terms.

Address H. B. PRICE, Publisher,
No. 3 Everett House, 4th-av. and 17th-st.

THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION publishes more than one thousand choice illustrated books for children and youth, being the largest collection in the country. They are now publishing a new book every Saturday morning. Elegantly illustrated Catalogues may be had without charge, by addressing THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION, No. 1,122 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, or No. 375 Broadway, New-York, where may also be found a large assortment of Bibles and the devotional books used in the various Evangelical Churches.

$15 SETS OF TEETH, UNSURPASSED for elegance and utility by any $60 set in the world. Fine gold, $20; sterling silver electro-plated with pure gold, $8; single teeth, $1; teeth filled, warranted for life, 50 cents. Extracting without pain, astonishing all who witness it. FIELDING, Dentist, No. 124 Spring-st., 2 blocks west of Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN VELVET AND CLOTH CLOAKS,

AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,

No. 473 Broadway.

Black Beaver Raglans at $5, $7, $10, $12, and $14.

Colored Beaver Raglans at $5, $8, $10, and $12.

Rich Velvet Cloaks and Mantillas at lowest prices.

OPERA CLOAKS! OPERA CLOAKS!! OPERA CLOAKS!!!

Also, a good assortment of Misses' and Children's Raglans. To all of which large additions are daily made.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY,

No. 473 Broadway.

Just received, an invoice of POINT D'ALENCON SETS,

Selling for $35 per set.

Also, a lot of POINT APPLIQUE SETS,

Selling for $10, $12 and $15 per set.

FAMILY DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. are now offering at retail their immense stock of HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS,

Which contains every article necessary for family use.

Also, just received from auction,

BLANKETS, QUILTS, FLANNELS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and DRAPERY MUSLINS, &c., &c.

All of which will be sold MUCH UNDER THEIR VALUE.

CANAL, cor. Mercer.

FASHIONABLE CLOAKS AND TALMAS,

In rich Lyons Velvet, Cloth and Combination, elegantly trimmed and of the latest Paris shapes, in great variety.

Also, a very large assortment of CHEAP CLOAKS and TALMAS,

In Black and Fancy Cloths, Beavers, Felts, &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NO. 473 BROADWAY,

BEEKMAN & CO.

Embroidered and Hemstitched HANDKERCHIEFS

we are selling below regular prices.

Gents' all linen Handkerchiefs, $1 50 per dozen.

GREAT SALE OF BLANKETS.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,

Will open, this morning, Several bales Blankets.

Desirable styles, very cheap.

PARIS ROBES AND DRESS SILKS.

Latest Fall Styles, in great variety.

Also, LOW-PRICED DRESS SILKS,

Plaids, Stripes, Bayaderes, Brocades, &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETS.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS.

The question as to the sale of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, ETC.,

At wholesale and retail, for cash,

Has been satisfactorily determined by the daily sales made at CRANFORD'S CASH BAZAAR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Parties wanting to furnish hotels, ships, steamboats and private dwellings, as well as close trade buyers, are invited to call and buy.

DAVID WEBB.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES,

Collars, Sleeves, Robes, Capes, Trimmings, &c.

Also, CHEAP LACES AND EMBROIDERIES of every description.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETING, CURTAIN MATERIALS,

Cornices, Lace Curtains, Window Shades, Draperies, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS

of every description, at low prices.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LINEN CAMBRIC HANDKERCHIEFS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO. will open on MONDAY, Nov. 8th, a large lot of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S TAPE-BORDERED HANDKERCHIEFS,

MUCH UNDER PRICE.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

ANNOUNCEMENT TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND VICINITY.

A GRAND OPENING OF RICH PARIS CLOAKS, MANTILLAS, RAGLANS, TALMAS, and LADIES' WRAPPERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

At No. 503 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS.

On MONDAY, Nov. 8, and through the week, WILL BE OFFERED AT RETAIL, the following RICH AND DESIRABLE GARMENTS, manufactured of the BEST MATERIALS,

At FAR BELOW the REGULAR PRICES,

Comprising

RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CIRCULARS, RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET RAGLANS, RICH PLAIN VELVET RAGLANS, RICH VELVET RAGLANS,

with Crochet, Guipure, and Chantilly adornments, And every variety of Velvet Garments of the latest design.

Also, A large and well-selected assortment of CLOTH CLOAKS, RAGLANS, And Fancy Wrappers of every description, at the IMPORTERS' SALE,

No. 503 BROADWAY, ST. NICHOLAS BUILDINGS.

N. B.—Sale to continue for 60 days only.

PARIS AND NEW-YORK CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW REGULAR PRICES.

W. B. MACKENZIE respectfully announces that, having relinquished the wholesale trade, in consequence of the universally severe losses of last year, and his importations of the season being unusually large, he has determined to give his retail customers the benefit resulting therefrom, by offering them the richest stock of CLOAKS in the City, at much below regular wholesale rates, being a reduction of fully 25 cent. from the prices of former years.

SUMPTUOUS VELVET CLOAKS,

With richest Broché Embellishments.

ELEGANT VELVET TALMAS,

EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,

EMBROIDERED VELVET TALMAS,

500 PARIS-MADE VELVET CLOAKS, variously trimmed, at from 50 to 200 Dollars,

RICH PLAIN VELVET CLOAKS, At 40 Dollars.

BLACK BEAVER CLOAKS,

BLACK BEAVER CIRCULARS, with sleeves,

150 ELEGANT PARIS-MADE BEAVER CLOAKS, From $18 to $46

2,000 New-York Copies of the same, from $8 to $20.

A large assortment of TRAVELING WRAPPERS AND RAGLANS,

Previously sold at $8, $10 and $12,

Now reduced to $5, $6 and $7.

On account of the advanced state of the season.

WM. BUCHANAN MACKENZIE,

Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st.,

United States Cloak and Mantilla Store, Brandreth Building.

DAILY ARRIVALS,

FROM STEAMERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AUCTION.

THE RICHEST GOODS OF THE SEASON—PRICES NO OBJECT.

CHAS. HEARD & CO., NO. 301 GRAND-ST.,

Have issued a Special Circular for the coming week.

LOOK AT THE PRICES:

SUPERB COLORED SILKS, at 65 cents per yard.

BLACK GRO DE RHIN SILKS, at 60c. to 80c. per yard.

LADIES' BEAVER CLOAKS, at $3.

LADIES' BEAVER RAGLANS, at $5.

LADIES' PELISSE RAGLANS, at $6.

LADIES' MAGIC WOOL SHAWLS, at $7.

LADIES' PLAID WOOL SHAWLS, at $3.

MUSLIN DE LAINES, (Chintz col.) at 1s. per yard.

FINE PARAMATTAS, 6-4 wide, at 1s. per yard.

LUPIN'S FINE FRENCH MERINOS, at 6s. per yard.

PARIS DE LAINES, (all Wool,) at 4s. per yard.

Housekeepers, make a note of this:

ALLENDALE SHEETINGS, 11-4 wide, at 2s. per yard.

ENGLISH LONG CLOTHS, at 6½c. per yard.

FINE LINEN DAMASK, 8-4 wide, at 50c. per yard.

FINE DAMASK NAPKINS, at 12s. per doz.

FINE MUSLIN DRAPERY, at 1s. per yard.

Housekeepers' Goods of every description at the same reduction in prices as the above.

CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st.

GREAT SALE OF WINTER CLOTHING,

AT OAK HALL,

THE GREAT READY-MADE CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,

Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st., and Nos. 45, 47 and 49 Gold-st.,

ESTABLISHED 1836.

Open until 8½ P. M. Saturday, 11 P. M.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE,

Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,

A LARGE INVOICE OF RICH BLACK BAYADERE SILKS,

AND BISCHOFF'S PLAIN BLACK SILKS,

From 8s. to $3 per yard.

Also, Just received per steamer, 100 choice patterns two-flounced, black silk robes.

AT NO. 481 BROADWAY,

G. M. BODINE,

Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,

5,000 COLLARS, FROM AUCTION,

At 4s. apiece.

Worth 8s.

LADIES' CLOAKS,

AT GENIN'S NEW STORE,

No. 509 Broadway.

The most extensive assortment in New-York.

SUPERB LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,

RICHLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS,

BEAVER CLOAKS,

CLOTH CLOAKS,

Of the latest and most elegant trimmings,

Now on exposition in the new show room,

GENIN'S BAZAAR,

Nos. 507 and 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

JUST OPENED—ANOTHER CASE OF VERY fine Paris-made traveling and shopping bags, for ladies' and gents' use.

JOHN CAVANAGH,
No. 96 Broadway, cor. Wall-st.

DRY GOODS.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

Will open on Monday, Nov. 8,

CHEAPEST REAL WELSH FLANNELS

Ever offered at retail in this City.

200 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, at 25 cents.

300 pieces REAL WELSH FLANNEL, from 30 cents.

With a large and choice stock of BLANKETS AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.

At very low prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

GREAT REDUCTION ON DRESS GOODS,

AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8.

400 pieces FINE WIDE SAXONY PLAID,

At 20 cents, worth 40 cents.

800 pieces STRIPED and BAYADERE CHALLY,

At 20 cents and 25 cents, worth 35 cents and 40 cents.

Together with our entire stock of PLAID GOODS, VALENTIAS, POPLINS, DELAINES, &c., &c.

At a great reduction on former prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

AT NO. 355 BROADWAY.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.

Would solicit attention to their superb stock of FINE LACES AND EMBROIDERIES,

Now open AT RETAIL.

Additions by every steamer.

FRENCH MERINOS AT RETAIL.

On Monday, Nov. 8,

200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,

At 75c., worth $1.

200 pieces FINE FRENCH MERINO,

At $1, worth $1 30.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ROBES DE CHAMBRE.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES,

entirely different from any previously offered,

WILL BE OPENED AT RETAIL

On Monday, Nov. 8.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

GREAT REDUCTION ON SILKS,

AT RETAIL, on Monday, Nov. 8,

200 pieces 3-4 WIDE RICH PLAID SILKS,

At $1, worth $1 50.

300 pcs. 5-8 wide RICH BAYADERE and CHENE SILKS

At $1, worth $1 40.

All new and desirable, adapted to CITY RETAIL TRADE,

Will be exposed on the centre tables.

Also, just received an assortment of ELEGANT NEW VELVET ROBES.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

250 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,

at $10, $12, $14 and $16; worth $15, $16, $20 and $25.

150 BROCHE ALL-WOOL LONG SHAWLS,

At $20, worth $35.

300 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

At $12, worth $20.

250 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

From $5 to $10, worth from $8 to $17.

100 BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS,

INDIA PATTERNS—exclusive styles,

At $13 and $16, worth $20 and $28.

500 Square and Round Corner STELLA SHAWLS,

At $5, worth $8.

300 ALL-WOOL BLANKET LONG SHAWLS,

At $5, worth $7 50.

400 ALL-WOOL BLANKET SQUARE SHAWLS,

At $4, worth $6.

300 NEW MANTLE SHAWLS,

At $5, worth $6 50.

TOGETHER WITH

Our whole stock of RICH AND ELEGANT SHAWLS,

Embracing the latest and most fashionable styles, all of this season's importation. To be offered AT RETAIL On Monday, Nov. 8,

At a great reduction on former prices.

STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.,
NO. 355 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.

Will offer at retail, on MONDAY, NOV. 8th,

Their entire stock of BROCHE SHAWLS,

At extremely low prices, viz:

100 LONG SHAWLS, at $11, reduced from $16.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $13, reduced from $18.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $15, reduced from $20.
100 LONG SHAWLS, at $20, reduced from $30.

The above goods are the greatest bargains ever offered in this City.

CANAL, corner of Mercer.

CARPETINGS FROM AUCTION.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.

Are prepared to show one of the LARGEST AND BEST SELECTED STOCKS OF CARPETINGS AND OIL-CLOTHS

to be found in this country,

large portions of which have been purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.

C. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,

NO. 524 BROADWAY,

Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, BEAVER CLOTHS,

Vestings, Trimmings and Woolen Goods of every kind.

LARGE ASSORTMENT AT RETAIL.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

1,000 PIECES WOOLEN PLAIDS.

Entirely New Styles, in Winter Colors, will be opened Monday, Nov. 8,

FOR RETAIL—CHEAP!

At 50 and 62½ cents per yard.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WINTER SHAWLS IN GREAT VARIETY.

Stellas, Broché, Cashmere, Plaid, Woolen, &c., &c., &c., &c., &c., &c.

LORD & TAYLOR,

Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS, FURNITURE COVERINGS,

PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW-SHADE WAREHOUSE.

SOLOMON & HART,

No. 369 Broadway,

Have now in store for exhibition to the RETAIL TRADE,

The largest and richest assortment of the above Goods, OF THIS SEASON'S IMPORTATION,

to be found in the City.

Being practical Upholsterers and Paper Hangers, we are prepared to execute every style of work in the best manner, as WE EMPLOY NONE BUT THE MOST SKILLFUL WORKMEN.

ELEGANCE IN PERFECTION.

ANGLO-PARISIAN REPOSE DE MODE.

H. EDGERTON,

NO. 408 CANAL-ST.

WILL OPEN MONDAY, Nov. 8,

A complete assortment of the latest style LADIES' SLEEVE CLOAKS.

This most graceful and recherché article of Anglo-Parisian combination of styles, now exciting universal admiration in the Beau Monde, is composed of FINE CASTOR BEAVER, elaborately and artistically trimmed with FINE CROCHE FRINGE.

Price $10 to $16;

rich, worth in comparison with others' prices of LADIES' CLOAKS, From $16 to $26.

In addition to the above, will be offered THE LATEST PARIS STYLES of PILOT BEAVER RAGLANS,

From $4 50 to $8.

Also, An immense assortment of BLACK and COLORED BEAVER RAGLANS,

PELISSE CLOTH CLOAKS,

MISSES' RAGLANS, in all sizes,

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

H. EDGERTON,
No. 408 Canal-st.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!

RAGLANS! RAGLANS! RAGLANS!

HEAVY BEAVER, and handsome ... $5 and $10

At W. JACKSON'S Mourning Store,

No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

N. B.—Opposite Tiffany & Co.'s.

RIBBONS AND TRIMMINGS FROM AUCTION AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—We will open a splendid and very desirable assortment of the above goods on Monday, 8th inst., at very low prices. Also, colored velvet ribbons, dress caps, illusion sleeves and capes, head dresses, feathers, flowers, &c. Kid gloves at 50c. per pair; best quality, 75c.

D. CLARKE, No. 443 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

FRENCH, SPANISH, CHINESE, OPERA, MARABOUT, FEATHER and MOURNING FANS—Comprising a complete assortment of every variety. STAUNTON AND CHINESE CHESS-MEN in all styles; also, American Indian Fancy Goods, at FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway.

EAST INDIA, CANTON, MANILA, JAPANESE and AMERICAN INDIAN FANCY GOODS, at FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE, NO. 653 BROADWAY, [illegible] of the above varieties includes very many articles that cannot be found elsewhere, and especially commends it to the inspection of those who are desirous of obtaining some RARE, CURIOUS or VALUABLE article for a present.

TO GENTLEMEN—WANTED—$5,000 WORTH of new and left-off clothing, for the cities and Western markets. Gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive 25 per cent. more than their supposed value by calling at the store, or addressing THOS. D. CONROY, No. 44 Centre-st.

[illegible]

SKIRTS.—ELEVEN-SPRING SKELETON Skirts, adjustable bustle, best patterns, and wear, made for $1 25; 15 springs, $1 50, and 20 springs, $2. Children's 4 springs, 25 cents each. Dealers supplied with 9-spring skirts for $9 dozen; 11 springs, $11, and 15 Springs, $15 dozen. C. L. HARDING'S Skirt Factory, No. 326 Spring-st., near Hudson. N. B.—No connection with next door.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS!! SKIRTS!!!—10,000 old extension skirts wanted in exchange for new ones, at Mrs. FOSTER'S Skirt Manufactory, No. 353 Broadway, over Morrison's. All kinds of ladies' skirts made to order on the shortest notice.

N. B.—Private dressing-room, where ladies can change and have skirts fitted to suit.

$1 50 FOR ELEVEN-HOOP SKELETON skirts of their own manufacture, made to order; no extra charge; crinoline, quilted, steel-spring Skirts, &c.; French-wove Corsets, $1 a pair; Laces, Embroideries, Gloves, Mitts, Lace Sleeves. Ladies in attendance. PERMAN & CO., No. 769 Broadway.

FURS.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

CHARLES STREET & CO.,

No. 416 Broadway,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FANCY FURS,

RUSSIAN AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,

ROYAL ERMINE,

MINK, SQUIRREL,

and every other description of fur in CLOAKS, CAPS, VICTORINES, MUFFS AND GAUNTLETS.

Being DIRECT importers of FOREIGN SKINS, and PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS, we are enabled to GUARANTEE our FURS in every PARTICULAR, and solicit the careful inspection of every lady before purchasing, as we have determined to sell at VERY SMALL PROFIT, and as a consequence inaugurate a NEW SYSTEM in the Fur-trade.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 416 Broadway.

FINE FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.

J. D. PHILLIPS & CO.,

No. 60 Broadway, corner of Exchange-place, are selling their EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FURS AT RETAIL.

FANCY FURS AT WHOLESALE.

BALLARD, SHUTE & CO.,

45 BROADWAY, N. Y.,

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO JOBBERS and RETAILERS accustomed to purchase FURS in this market, that, notwithstanding the very general, if not quite universal, practice adopted by the Wholesale Manufacturers of this City within the last twelve months, of throwing their stocks open for RETAILING PURPOSES just as soon as the season for consumption arrives, and still expecting the REGULAR RETAILER and even the JOBBER to continue their custom,—they cannot believe either in the NECESSITY, JUSTICE OR POLICY of the same, but, on the contrary, do still believe in the ABILITY OF THE TRADE IN THIS CITY to support at least ONE STRICTLY WHOLESALE HOUSE.

To this end they now invite the attention of all those in any way interested, to their very complete stock of LADIES' FANCY FURS,

embracing the richest as well as the most common varieties.

GENTS' MUFFLERS, CAPS, COATS, GLOVES AND FANCY ROBES,

all of which they will sell to such buyers as are in favor of fair competition and legitimate business.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

BOUGHTON & RANDALL,

No. 93 Broadway, (up stairs,) block below Trinity Church, Wholesale Dealers, Manufacturers and Importers of FINE FURS.

Having determined to offer their stock at RETAIL, would invite the attention of the Ladies to their Extensive Assortment of FANCY FURS, consisting of RUSSIA AND HUDSON'S BAY SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE-MARTEN, &c. IN CLOAKS, CAPES, HALF-CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, CUFFS, &c.

Also, Hudson's Bay Wolf, Prairie Wolf, Bear, Fox, Genet SLEIGH ROBES.

We call special attention to our White Arctic Fox—a beautiful article for Carriage Lap Robes.

Our Stock being the Finest and most Extensive in the City, we feel confident that every one can be suited.

INSTRUCTION.

CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM,

No. 21 Bible House, Astor-place.

The Rev. N. E. CORNWALL, A. M., Rector. This school, for a limited number of boys and young men, insures a thorough English education, high scholarship in the classics and mathematics, and complete instruction in modern languages and drawing; in connection with the most refining and elevating influences of moral culture. Circulars at the school rooms.

BOYS' SCHOOL,

No. 41 East 29th-st. J. H. TYNG.

NITCHY'S INSTITUTE AT WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Educates boys for Mercantile and Mechanical pursuits. The instruction is thorough, opposed to the memorizing method, and develops all the mental faculties; the education is based on the principles of kindness and liberality. Gardens, woods, mountains and rocks, baths, a gymnasium, pure and cool air and water, render the Institute an eminently healthy and attractive place for the education of boys. For circulars, containing all necessary information and references, address AUG. F. NITCHY.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH School, No. 873 Broadway, corner 18th-st., reopens Sept. 6. TERMS—Preparatory department for boys from 5 to 8 years of age $60 a year; junior for boys from 8 to 10, $80; English, $100; classical from $120 to $150. No extra charges. The French language taught in all four departments. The pupil, as far as possible, learns his lessons in school. Eight assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics. Circulars at No. 156 2d-av., at Randolph's, No. 683 Broadway, and at School.

GEO. C. ANTHON.

A CARD.—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP and Book-keeping, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., is open day and evening. There are no classes; pupils are received at any time, and are separately and thoroughly taught at hours to suit their own convenience.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The semi-annual session will commence on Wednesday, Nov. 3. Circulars may be obtained of WM. W. ROSE, Esq., No. 69 Cedar-st. E. P. YORK, Esq., No. 50 Liberty-st., or by addressing the Principal. D. S. ROWE, A. M.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, NO. 12 East 21st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Term begins Sept. 13. Personal instruction by the Principal, and thorough drilling in the English branches. Circulars and further information at Carter's bookstore, and after Sept. 1 at the school.

MOUNT VERNON BOARDING SCHOOL, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—The Winter Term will commence Monday, Nov. 1. Circulars can be obtained at IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or on application to the Principal. JOHN OAKLEY.

THE BEST BUSINESS SCHOOL IS THE New-York Polytechnic School, 43d and 5th-av. [illegible] HUBBS, [illegible] years principal Mount Washington and Merchants' School, Rector. 12 Boarders only [illegible]

GEORGE S. PARKER AND DR. E. BEERS will open their united Classical, French and English School, with a Primary Department and Gymnasium, at No. 920 Broadway, on Sept. 13. Circulars may be had at Lockwood's bookstore, or Crowen's.

$130 PER YEAR.—ASHLAND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE AND MUSICAL ACADEMY, Greene county, New-York—Male and Female. Students received any time. Address the Rev. J. FOX, Principal, or call No. 122 Nassau-st., up stairs, or 250 Water-st.

POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL. [illegible] Principals. Lads are received and prepared for [illegible] College. [illegible] Winter term commences Nov. 3.

THE ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE—Reopened on the 1st Nov. Pupils received at any time. For circulars, address Rev. L. D. MANSFIELD, A. M., Nyack, N. Y.

A. FLACK, A. M., PRINCIPAL OF THE Hudson River Institute, Claverack, Columbia County, N. Y. [illegible] board and tuition (common English) at $2 per week. Students received Nov. 3.

FERRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE—DAY AND Boarding—Nos. 61 and 63 Madison-av., New-York.

The Rev. Dr. FERRIS, Rector.

C. H. GARDNER, A. M., Principal.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HILLSIDE, NORWALK, CONN.—Terms $200 per annum. For catalogues and circulars, address

Mrs. LOUISA A. SMITH, Principal.

FRENCH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th-st. A primary department has been added. Prof. ELIE CHARLIER, Director.

TEACHERS.

NATIONAL SCHOOL AND TEACHERS' INSTITUTE, NO. 229 BROADWAY.—Ladies or gentlemen wishing engagements to teach, should forward their qualifications. Principals and school officers supplied with thorough teachers for any department, without charge. Parents and guardians can select a school or seminary from $100 to $600 per annum. Address RICE & ANDREWS.

TEACHER.—A LADY, EDUCATED IN ENGland, and having had many years' experience in teaching, desires a situation in a private family or school. She is competent to instruct in the usual English branches, Music, French (which she speaks fluently) and Italian. No objection to go South. The highest references can be given. Address B. G., Box No. 3,132, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, AN ENGAGEMENT in the morning as teacher of the English branches, French, and Drawing, or would accept a resident situation, with board only as an equivalent, if the afternoons be allowed for another engagement. Address B. B. A., box No. 3,016 Post-office.

GOVERNESS.—A LADY THOROUGHLY QUALIFIED to teach French, music, drawing, and the usual branches of an English education, and accustomed to the direction and management of children, and whose testimonials must be of the first character, is wanted as resident governess in a private family. Address, with reference and terms, R. G., Box No. 155 Times Office.

JONES' ORIGINAL ITALIAN CHEMICAL Soap cures chapped, tender hands, flesh eruptions, salt-rheum, erysipelas, sores, pimples, freckles, &c. Jones' Coral Hair Restorative [illegible] cleanses, and forces the growth of hair. Price reduced [illegible] 409 Broadway; and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

JAMES, [illegible] & CO.,

No. [illegible] Broadway

The only establishment in the United States exclusively engaged in the manufacture of ORNAMENTAL IRON WORK.

FOUNTAINS, VASES, SETTEES, ARBORS, LIONS, DEER, DOGS, LAMPS, POSTS, EAGLES, [illegible] for NICHES and [illegible] SCRIPTURAL and MYTHOLOGICAL FIGURES, [illegible] FONTS, &c., &c.

IRON BEDSTEADS

Suitable for DWELLINGS, HOSPITALS, PRISONS and SEMINARIES, HAT TREES, FIRE-SET STANDS and BRACKETS of all kinds, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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HAY RACKS, MANGERS, and STALL PARTITIONS. In addition to their Ornamental Department, J. B. & Co. are prepared to execute orders to any extent for all descriptions of

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS,

ROOFS, GIRDERS, LINTELS, SKY-LIGHTS, IRON CASES for LIBRARIES, and for BOOKS and COUNTRY RECORDS.

For evidence of their ability in this line, they refer to THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY,

THE CEILINGS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,

AND SENATE CHAMBER,

and to other work now in progress on the PUBLIC BUILDINGS at the NATIONAL CAPITOL.

HOT-WATER AND HOT-AIR FURNACES, for DWELLINGS, STORES, CHURCHES and LARGE EDIFICES.

BEEBE'S CELEBRATED KITCHEN RANGES.

Established beyond Experiment and without question the most reliable Cooking Apparatus for Families in use. ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES [illegible]

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No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

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ESTABLISHED 1827.

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EXCELSIOR IRON WORKS.

Nos. [illegible] Centre-st.

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Nos. 112, 114 and 116 Elm-st.

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Manufacturers of iron railing of all kinds for dwellings, cemeteries, parks, stores, offices, &c.

Bank doors, safes and window shutters.

Patent Prismatic Light for vaults, areas, sky-lights, &c.

Enameled grates and fenders.

Corrugated iron roofs.

Having added extensively to our works, we are prepared to furnish Iron columns, beams, girders, and all kinds of castings for building purposes.

Specimens of our work can be seen at the [illegible] American Exchange Bank, William G. [illegible] Park-place; Thomas Hunt's store, [illegible] United States Custom-Houses of Buffalo, [illegible] Cleveland, Detroit, Newark, New-Haven, [illegible] Richmond; United States Marine Hospitals at Detroit and Portland, and United States Assay Office, New-York.

BEAUMONT STEAM GAUGES.—[illegible] ly reliable, handsomely made and warranted, [illegible] low prices. C. W. COPELAND, No. [illegible] Broadway.

WHEELER'S MACHINE HORSE-SHOES, handsome shape, durable, much superior to hand-made, and lower price. Depot at JOHN W. QUINCY & CO.'S, No. 98 William-st.

NEW COPPER LIGHTNING ROD—DAVIS' Patent—One entire piece from top to bottom, without joints or coupling. Agents wanted. [illegible] Manufacturing Co., Proprietors, No. [illegible] Broadway.

TELEGRAPH WIRE—BEST QUALITY, [illegible] Made for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS PIG IRON—GOOD, FREE, STRONG, and a warranted substitute for Scotch Pig, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

BANCA TIN, INGOT COPPER, SPELTER, Antimony, &c., for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

MOUNT-HOPE CUT NAILS, SUPERIOR quality; none better in market. Agents, JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., No. 98 William-st.

RUSSIA SHEET IRON.—400 PACKAGES, assorted numbers, for sale in lots to suit purchasers at very low prices. ALEX. A. THOMSON, No. 34 Water-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

THE AMERICAN TRADES COMPANY.—CAPITAL $100,000—Has been formed for the purpose of manufacturing small articles for the trades. The Company is prepared to contract to manufacture any article of general utility for inventors. They will introduce the same into the market for the proprietors. Approved inventions they will manufacture and introduce on a royalty, or will buy them of inventors who cannot be able to introduce their own inventions to the public, on reasonable terms. The Company being the proprietors of the "American Smoker," the "American Pen-holder," &c., &c., have an extensive establishment in full operation, with first-rate machinists and every appendage for turning off work rapidly at Nos. [illegible] Frankfort-st. All communications should be addressed to J. M. WOODWARD, President, Nos. [illegible] Spruce-st., New-York. [illegible] stamp should be inclosed.

THE SOUTH.—MERCHANTS OR MANUFACTURERS who may have outstanding claims or business of any kind that would be benefited by the personal supervision of a man of experience, will find it to their interest to address E. L. E., care Mr. [illegible] Times Office. The advertiser goes South in [illegible] First-class City reference given, and security for the faithful performance of all business intrusted to the advertiser's care.

$3,000 TO $4,000.—A BUSINESS MAN, having the above at command, will find a safe investment in a legitimate cash business, having no competition. The best of references given and required. Address F. C., Box No. 186 Times Office.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NOTICE.—THE YOUNG MEN'S [illegible] UNION will hold their regular monthly meeting on THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, at their room, Clinton Hall. Mr. [illegible] Jr., will read an Essay on Theodore Parker and his Philosophy. The public are invited to attend.

RICHARD WARREN, President.

F. BOWMAN, Jr., Secretary.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.—THE REGULAR quarterly meeting of the St. Andrew's Society of the State of New-York, for the election of officers, [illegible] will take place at the Metropolitan Hotel, on [illegible] DAY EVENING next, the 11th inst., at [illegible] o'clock.

ROBT. DINWIDDIE, Secretary.

THE THIRTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at [illegible] corner of Clinton and Grand-sts., on WEDNESDAY EVENING Nov. 10, 1858, for the purpose of electing Delegates to the County Council and Ward Conventions.

[illegible] ELLIOT, President.

H. R. BERA, } Sec'ys.
H. R. SMITH, }

MUSICAL BOXES.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFER FOR SALE a very large and well-selected assortment of MUSICAL BOXES, expressly manufactured for them by the best makers of Switzerland.

They have now on hand Boxes from the smallest to the largest size, and playing from 2 to 36 tunes.

[illegible]

Also some fine Boxed [illegible]

BELLS, DRUMS [illegible]

PAILLARD [illegible]

Importers of [illegible]

No. [illegible]

Musical Boxes repaired.

EMIGRATION TO OCEANICA.—A [illegible] South Pacific Ocean, [illegible] gums, spices, and dye-woods, [illegible] pearls, tortoise shell, [illegible] valuable ship-timber, [illegible] been discovered. [illegible] indigo are indigenous [illegible] and can be cultivated to great advantage. [illegible] grown successfully [illegible] the various kinds of the cooking plantain, [illegible] bread, [illegible] animals, and no dangerous serpents, are found upon the [illegible] of the islands of Central Oceanica. [illegible] in such profusion.

The climate is generally mild and salubrious; on the coasts it is occasionally sultry and oppressive; but never so much so as continental heats in the same latitude; whilst on the elevated plateaus, which constitute a large portion of this and other Oceanican islands, the air is cool and invigorating, and as favorable to the European constitution as the most favored portions of our own temperate zone. The usual range of the thermometer in these islands, on the cultivable levels, is from 60 to 80° of Fahrenheit; hence it may be more justly termed a temperate climate, than our varying alternation of excessive heat and cold.

The population on this and neighboring islands is a mixture of the Malay and Polynesian, a kind, inoffensive race, living in the rudest state of nature. Many of this race, employed in mines and on plantations, are known to be the most docile and faithful of laborers in the Malay Archipelago. A wise and paternal policy being exercised towards them by enlightened colonists, must unquestionably result in a most prosperous development of this insular region.

No European Government has set up any claim to this island, or to any one of the group to which it belongs. It must, in the event of colonization, become the centre of an important native trade; it will be advantageously situated as a coaling station for lines of steamers running from our Pacific coast to Australia, and India ports; and great and growing markets for [illegible] coffee, and cotton, are now so [illegible]

The projector of this enterprise has spent some time in this region; and has carefully matured a plan of emigration and colonization, which he will direct, and he settlement is effected.

A company is partly formed, of respectable Agriculturists and Mechanics, with their families. The clipper-ship Shaler will sail for the island Dec. 15, next, in order to arrive in the Indian Seas at the commencement of the Southeast Monsoon, the most agreeable season of the year. The great advantages presented by the climate [illegible] the existence of the climate and [illegible] of provision provided by nature at the point of destination, that cost almost nothing, that labor is cheap and abundant; also, that the products of the tropics are indigenous, and can be grown under more favorable circumstances than in any other part of the world; and that a commercial return can be immediately made from the spontaneous products of the forests.

For further particulars call upon, or address [illegible] POST, SMITH & CO., Agents, No. 49 South-st.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH CABLE FOR SALE.—By the New-York, Newfoundland and London Telegraph Company, in lengths to suit purchasers, about 25 miles of superior quality, large size Submarine Telegraph Cable, with three conducting wires, manufactured to order by Kuper and Glass, of London. For particulars inquire of A. W. LOMBARD, [illegible] 61 Wall-st.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, [illegible], NOVEMBER 9, 1858.

[illegible] THE NEW-YORK TIMES is published every morning:— [illegible] Two Cents; served at [illegible] cents a week; mailed, [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES—Three Dollars a year; five copies, to one address, for Five Dollars.

[illegible] WEEKLY TIMES—Two Dollars a year; [illegible] to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty [illegible] to one address, for Twenty Dollars. Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more, will be entitled to an [illegible] copy.

[illegible]—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times, New-York City."

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Used Up—Ben Nettles—The Young Actress.

LAURA KEENE'S—Our American Cousin—The New Footman.

BROADWAY THEATRE—King Henry IV.—King's Gardener—Secrets of State.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—Knights of the Mist—Break Hills of Erin.

BOWERY THEATRE—[illegible]—The Knights of the [illegible].

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Barnum's Theatre [illegible]—[illegible] Giant.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—[illegible] Minstrelsy.

PALACE GARDEN—Nixon & Kemp's Grand Equestrian.

CITY ASSEMBLY BUILDING—Campbell Minstrels.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

[illegible]—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas .... [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] and Way Mail .... [illegible] A. M.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad .... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail .... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] for Boston, by Railroad ...... [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M.
[illegible] for Boston, by Steamboat .... [illegible] P. M.

The Overland Mail, for California, leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, via St. Louis."

The Overland Mail from St. Joseph (Mo.) to Placerville, via Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland, via St. Joseph."

Ocean Mail Steamers.

The European Mails by the steamship *Persia*, hence for Liverpool, to-morrow, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-Office at [illegible] o'clock.

The mails by the Fulton, for Southampton, on Saturday, at noon, will close at the New-York Post-office at [illegible] o'clock of that day.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

We have some additional items of news from California, Oregon and Utah by the Overland Mail. A dispatch from Oregon, dated the 23d of September, mentions a rumor that two of the most prominent [illegible] Indian chiefs have been captured and shot. A messenger from Fort Vancouver had arrived at [illegible], with dispatches destined for Fort Reading, which it was thought would stop the progress of reinforcements, as the troops now in Oregon and Washington considered themselves able to keep the Indians in subjection. From the Sonora correspondent of the St. Louis Republican, we learn of outrages committed by the Utes Indians on the Spanish Fork. Gov. Cumming demanded the surrender of the offenders, but was refused, when a detachment of troops was furnished by Gen. Johnston, and the arrest of the culprits was effected. One of the Indians was unintentionally killed, which would probably lead to further disturbance.

The Utah Mail arrived arrived at Leavenworth, Kansas, on Sunday, but brought no summary of news from Salt Lake City. Heavy snow storms are reported on the route, which rendered the roads quite impassable for wagons, and necessitated the packing of the mails on mules.

Day after to-morrow is the day fixed for the sailing of the first vessel from Mobile with Walker's filibuster "emigrants," but as the General is at present in Washington, endeavoring to convince the President that the premises taken in his proclamation are all wrong, the sailing will probably be deferred, unless he concludes to stay behind. Indeed, if his going is to be made an excuse for detaining the vessel, he expresses his determination to allow her to proceed without him. He says the passengers have all paid their fare, and act on their own responsibility. This, however, even though it may prevent interference with their sailing, will not be sufficient, probably, to keep them out of harm's way, after they arrive on the Nicaraguan coast. Walker's efforts to obtain an interview with the President, yesterday, did not meet with success, but he is given to understand that he will be received to-day, though he has assurances from certain quarters that Mr. Buchanan will not recede one step from the position taken in his Proclamation.

A new set of officers have been ordered to sail for Aspinwall on the 20th inst., to relieve those at present on duty on board the sloop-of-war *St. Mary's*. The names of the new officers will be found under the telegraphic head. The entire list of Lieutenants in the Navy is now exhausted—every officer of that rank having been assigned some duty.

Dates from the Belize to Oct. 17 reach us by the way of New-Orleans. Business, owing to the failure of the two leading Central American firms in England, was utterly prostrated. Some Mexican vagrants had been baffled in an attempt to set fire to the town. Three vessels were in port on the 17th ult., loading for New-York with mahogany, and anticipating speedy dispatch. The health of the Belize was good.

Dates from New-Providence to Oct. 28, have reached us. The papers are occupied with the effects of the recent blustering weather, from which American shipping suffered severely with the rest. The brig Flora and the schooner Fashion were driven ashore. The new line of steamers connecting Nassau with New-York, is a topic of leading interest.

The bark *Lamplighter*, of Boston, Capt. Payne, arrived at this port yesterday having on board, besides her regular crew, the captain, crew and one passenger of the Spanish brig *Anna*, of Malaga, which [illegible] in with on the 26th ult. in a sinking condition. Capt. Payne sent his boats and took off thirteen persons. The *Anna* was from St. Johns, Newfoundland. This is the fourth vessel which foundered in the gale of the 26th Oct., and whose crews were rescued by passing ships.

Over $500,000 of tens and twenties on a bogus bank, denominated the "New-England Bank of Fairmount, Maine," are said to have been put in circulation. The bulk of the bills, it is stated, have been scattered over the Western States, and $50,000 disposed of by Wall-street brokers in payment for stocks. One person, a guest at the International Hotel, was arrested, yesterday, for passing some of the bills. They are exceedingly well engraved.

Letters received in Boston from the Hon. Charles Sumner, state that his health is so far restored as to permit him to leave Aix for Paris. It is also stated, however, on the authority of a New-Bedford gentleman, who visited Mr. Sumner in Europe, that his system is shattered, and that his recovery is doubtful.

A serious accident occurred yesterday afternoon to the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Sen., of Boston, which will probably result in his death. He was run over in Tremont-street, the vehicle crossing both his legs, and the back of his head coming in violent contact with the pavement. He was still alive at 10 o'clock last night.

A movement is on foot in Georgia to obtain the repeal of the clause in the State Constitution prohibiting the importation of slaves—a bill for that purpose having been introduced in the Legislature last week.

The late Master of the bark *Isla de Cuba*, Captain [illegible], was arrested yesterday, in New-Bedford, and conveyed to Boston for examination, on the charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade. His examination is set down for to-morrow.

Two murderers, under sentence of death, to be executed on the 10th of December, named Thomas Murphy and Michael McCormick, broke Jail at New City, Rockland County, on Saturday night, and made their escape.

The number of deaths from yellow fever, in New-Orleans last week, was one hundred and thirty-five. The number in Charleston was twelve.

A serious fight took place in the Fourteenth Ward, in Mulberry-street, near Grand, last night, at [illegible] primary election, at which a portion of the choice spirits of the Sixth Ward were engaged with those of the Fourteenth, in a primary meeting. Brick-bats, pistols, and knives, were the weapons brought into play. The fight lasted about ten minutes, during which an average of two per minute received divers wounds and contusions. Francis Easley was shot by a pistol in the thigh, and was conveyed to the City Hospital; and a man named Johnson was cut severely. Another man received a heavy blow on the head.

Justice Connolly rendered a decision yesterday in the case of Robert L. Willis, charged with having murdered a man about a month since in his gambling establishment, No. 531 Broadway. The decision pronounced Willis guilty of the alleged murder, and he was ordered to be committed to the Tombs. Immediately after hearing the decision, Mr. Busteed, his counsel, had the case transferred before Judge Russell, who quashed the proceedings before the Magistrate to discharge Willis. The examination of [illegible], upon a charge of perjury, in having, as is alleged, sworn falsely in her affidavit, accusing Willis of murder, which was to have taken place yesterday before Justice Welsh, was postponed until Wednesday.

The general markets, yesterday, were heavy for Cotton and active for Flour. Wheat and Corn were in fair request, at strengthening prices. Sugars, Pork and Rice were freely dealt in. Coffee and Molasses were in moderate demand. Freights were inactive.

A New Fillibuster Crusade.

General Walker seems to have entered zealously and hopefully upon the task of convincing our Government that he has none but the most peaceful purposes in conducting a crusade of emigration upon the shores of Nicaragua. He intends to persuade Mr. Buchanan that he has been entirely mistaken in regard to his plans,—that every passenger by his vessel is to pay his own fare, and that nothing whatever is to be done which can infringe our neutrality laws or give just cause of complaint to any foreign power.

Walker has undoubtedly done everything in his power to disguise his real purpose and evade the provisions of our laws. But he cannot hope to conceal from anybody, and least of all from our Government officers, the fact that he is preparing to renew upon the soil of Nicaragua the bloody and unrighteous crusade which he has already twice attempted. He goes there with no thought or purpose of settling down in peaceful obedience to the Government and laws of the country. He goes to overturn the Government by violence, and to place himself at the head of it. He goes not as an American citizen, but as President of Nicaragua,—expecting to assert the prerogatives and exercise the powers of that position. The present Government of that country has given official notice that no foreigner will be permitted to land there without a passport, duly issued by the Government of his own country and countersigned by the Representative of Nicaragua. Walker does not pretend that either he or any of his followers have such passports. They have not even applied for them. Yet they cannot deny the right of Nicaragua, as a sovereign power, to impose such restrictions as she may see fit upon the entrance of foreigners upon her soil. Their going in such flagrant disregard of her laws is conclusive evidence of their hostile intent, and will justify the most rigorous measures on her part against them.

Our Washington correspondent sends us the most authentic assurances of the determination of the British Government to aid that of Nicaragua in repelling this invasion, if our own Government should prove unable or unwilling to prevent its departure and landing. We presume special care will be taken to avoid any such interference with American vessels on the high seas as would give us just ground for complaint. We presume that within three leagues of the coast of Nicaragua the sea is subject by international law to the jurisdiction of that country; and that the Government of Nicaragua may call upon any power it chooses to aid in the enforcement of its domestic regulations against lawless invaders. If Walker's men, therefore, should attempt a landing upon any part of the coast, and should fail upon demand to produce the passports required, they will probably be compelled to submit and withdraw by the British fleet; and we do not see upon what ground our Government can possibly interfere for their protection. In the case of Captain Paulding it was held by our Government that if his seizure of Walker upon the soil of Nicaragua was a wrong, that wrong was committed only against the power whose sovereignty had been violated, and that it was for Nicaragua alone to complain of the violation. The same principle would protect the English in a similar interference.

We should regret exceedingly the necessity of English intervention to protect the territory of Nicaragua from invasion on the part of citizens of the United States. We owe it to Nicaragua, to ourselves and to the world, to prevent such a wrong ourselves. But if, through defect of our laws or inefficiency in their execution, we fail in this duty, we shall have no right to complain of its performance by another power.

Railway Management.

The last chance to put the breath of life into at least one-half the railway property in this country, is at hand. A thousand millions of dollars are invested, and as a whole, the investment is on the brink of certain and irreparable loss. The fearful revulsions of the past year, and the evidences of renewed disaster have, therefore, frightened the owners of railways into at least one harmonious conclusion, to wit: That they will reform the abuses which have so long consumed the earnings and wasted the substance of their works. This penitential step has been taken before; and for the simple want of proper *direction*, it has been the last step. The resolution has frequently been adopted, but no action has followed it. How then shall public sentiment so shape this new-born intention that it will really bring forth reform, and not discourage and postpone it? Random and spasmodic efforts, if they happen to be abortive, will disgust the doubtful, dishearten the sanguine and delay improvement, as they always have done before. If the intention is important, the direction is vital. What then is the specific thing to be done?

Railways, beyond all other things which human enterprise has accomplished, are the direct and legitimate offspring of physical science. When their uses are determined, their location, alignment, gradients, permanent way, locomotives, cars, machinery, tools, and all their working fixtures and moveables, in each stage of their designing, construction, management, repairs and renewals, are successful just so far as they follow known laws of physical science, and abortive so far as they deviate from those laws. Organization, discipline, devotion, integrity, and financial ability are merely the conditions under which physical laws must be obeyed. In short, business talent is the machinery through which engineering knowledge must work. If engineering knowledge without business talent is injurious, business talent without engineering knowledge is fatal. Three-quarters of the cash cost of railways is represented in shapes which all the money and financial talent in Wall-street, unaided, cannot improve. Three-quarters of all the total operating expenses of railways are for mechanical constructions and operations which justify themselves before banks and counting-rooms in an unknown tongue.

It would be very far from our purpose to attempt to disparage the business talent *through* which railways have led enterprise and civilization into the wilderness, and established the fabric of national wealth upon the broad basis of the national interests. All we mean to say is, that this talent, invaluable in its own sphere, is of no value at all out of it—and that its sphere embraces only part of the requirements of skillful and successful railway management. Merchants and capitalists cannot, because they are shrewd merchants and sound capitalists, practice by themselves the mechanical and chemical laws which govern railway economy. We ought not to expect that all sorts of men, however well they do what they know how to do, should accomplish with infallible success what they have never learned to do at all.

Who, then, shall manage our railways in accordance with the laws of physical science? It is the business of three parties, which are more or less amalgamated—the Executive officers and Employes, the Directors and the Owners. The Officers cannot be estimated as a class; many of them are shamefully ignorant of the first principles of economy; many of them are fully competent to make their roads conspicuous examples of success, and would oftener do it were they not trammeled by the ignorance and incredulity of their superiors. Directors, *as a class*, are men who deserve credit for *something*, but not for knowledge of railway economy. Their office entitles them to settle the great commercial questions of the road, and to select competent executive officers; but their chief business should be to keep out of the way of such officers, when selected, if they do not know how to aid them in their legitimate business. Every competent officer and engineer in the country will corroborate this assertion. And it is the duty of the owners of railway property to select Directors who will, above all other things, judiciously appreciate and encourage the reasonable efforts of the few men who really understand the principles of railroad economy. And here it is important to remember that, of the mass of duties which are jumbled under the name of railway management, with reference to their importance and the money involved, three-quarters are purely engineering duties. The others are commercial and legal only.

What state of mind then, on the part of the owners and directors of railways, who, as a class, are not educated in the practical details of railway economy, is necessary to the selection and encouragement of officers and employes who are so educated? Simply this: *Confidence in the importance and invariable success of engineering talent*;—faith in the ability of tried and proved men to bring forth the legitimate fruits of mechanical, chemical and practical knowledge and skill. These fruits are dividends.

At this point the issue is direct and practical. Confidence like this must rest on a very sure basis. There was never a surer evidence of things not seen than that which speaks from the thousand achievements of engineering talent, with which the civilized world abounds. If the people will examine the proof, they will not fail to intrust their property to the hands which established it. A little attention, observation and reading on their part will deliver railway property from the two greatest calamities which ever befell it, the public's own ignorant interference with officers who know they are right, and can prove it, and the public's false economy in selecting officers who are *cheap*, whether they are right or not.

One thing is certain, railway property is slipping through the fingers of its owners at a speed which will soon render solicitude and reform too late. Some, perhaps many, of our railways have undoubtedly been constructed under conditions which would never permit them to be profitable. But the greater number have failed to be profitable because they have been badly managed,—because engineering skill and science upon them have been underrated,—because the financial schemes of Directors and Presidents, or the private interests of stockholders and favorite contractors have been allowed to override the conclusions of practical and experienced men, who have studied the whole question as a problem of mathematics, and have reached results which were entitled to a good deal more attention than they have received. Our railways must have more *science* and less *speculation* in their management, if they are ever to be saved from the ruin by which they are now menaced.

Abduction a Christian Duty.

The question growing out of the recent abduction of a Jewish child by the Inquisition at Rome, is apt to present some serious difficulties which his Holiness, the Pope, probably never dreamed of when he consented, or was driven by the pressure of priestly opinion to consent, to the forcible separation of Mortara's boy from his parents. It will be remembered that about two months ago a Jewish family residing in Rome, having missed the youngest of the children, traced it to the custody of the Inquisition. The officers of that institution did not deny possession of the child, but declared their right to retain it, on the ground that the nurse had caused it to be baptized by a Catholic priest. A claim was set up that the sacrament so administered (clandestinely, as far as the views or wishes of the parents were concerned) having constituted the child a Christian, it could not be surrendered into infidel keeping. The boldness of such a claim wanted nothing to make it an important European question but the approval of the Pope; and this, we learn by the *America*, has been unequivocally expressed. It is stated that in answer to the remonstrances of the French ambassador, the Duc de Grammont, against this high-handed measure, his Holiness replied that he "*could not, in conscience, replace in the path of perdition a soul which had, as though by a miracle, been won for Paradise.*"

This evasion of the question throws upon the Pope the responsibility of a step which Protestant countries, whose subjects or citizens find their business or their pleasure in Rome, will not be likely to submit to in silence. The miracle by which the soul of Mortara's child has been won for Paradise, has little of the attributes of a miracle about it; it was simply a breach of trust on the part of the nurse to whom the child was confided. Whether with or without the connivance of a Priest, she broke faith with her employers, by taking their child to the place where, of all others, they would not have had it go for such a purpose. The miracle, if there be any in the matter, can only be seen in the fact that intelligent men could have been found to uphold and assist so evident a wrong.

It may be that the Pope really feels that it would be a dreadful thing to give the child up to the care of Jews, who would instruct it in a religion opposed to that with which baptism is connected. But if such an excuse for child-stealing be maintained in the Mortara case, it may be employed as a precedent for further efforts in this direction, and for the extension of the principle to other residents in Rome. According to Roman Catholic ideas, a soul which is snatched from heresy is also a soul "won for Paradise," and if this "snatching" doctrine is to be a fixed policy with the Inquisition, Protestant families residing in the holy city may be treated similarly with Mortara's.

It is on this ground, therefore, that England and Prussia, and Sardinia, will be very likely to protest against the action of the Papal Government. It is no longer a question between the Inquisition and the Jew Mortara. The Pope has recognized and approved of the act, and this approval converts the question into one of national policy, concerning which the other European States will doubtless have something to say. If the French Government thought the mere occurrence sufficient for remonstrance, the probability is that the Duc de Grammont will go a little further than mere remonstrance when the Pope adopts the action of the Inquisition. And the British Government will, doubtless, also move in the matter. Apart from the necessity of protecting Protestant British subjects in Rome from being deprived of their children, through the propagandist tendencies of a nurse, acting, no doubt, under priestly guidance, the Hebrew population of England is numerous and influential, and will be very apt to claim the interference of the Government in the Mortara business. The present non-representation of England at the Vatican will not present any bar to such interference—which can be made through the French Minister, acting in the name of both Governments.

There can be no question that there is much less of real religion than of intolerant zeal in the action of the Inquisition. A parent who is not a criminal has the right to the care and jurisdiction of his children. This is a natural law, with which no divine law whatever clashes. And, although we do not seek to question the sovereign right of the Pope to act in Rome according to the rule and custom in his sovereignty, the civilized world will object to his taking a course, which, being at once inconsistent with right and with public law, may endanger the liberties and the dearest privileges of foreign Jews, Protestant Christians, or Mohammedans visiting his dominions. His Holiness has shown, we think, more of temerity than of either justice or policy in the Mortara affair, and may find, perhaps, that he has opened the door to an interference which may ultimately go beyond the point now involved.

A Quarrel Ended.

Casuists in philanthropy have neglected to decide whether war or the Slave-trade be the darker evil. The question may serve for argument between the Peace and the Abolition Societies; in the meantime we have ample material for deciding whether the former or the repression of the latter be most productive of immediate mischief. It is only a few months ago that upon this issue England and America were at the verge of a quarrel. Since that time the case of the *Regina Cœli* has barely escaped the celebrity of a *casus belli* through the prompt recovery of the vessel by its French owners, and to-day a fresh cause of quarrel has only ceased to stir the European waters. A French vessel, the *Charles et Georges*, was last Autumn exploring the eastern coast of Africa, in pursuit of apprentices for the plantations of the Isle Bourbon. It was fully forewarned of all the requirements of the French decree of 1852, relative to the apprentice system. There were ample provisions on board, clothing and lodgings for the negroes, and an agent appointed by the Ministry of Marine to make sure of the voluntary character of the emigration, and to guarantee every humane attention to the emigrants. M. Rouxel, the Commander, and M. Nicholas Carrel, the Agent, assert that no stipulation of the law failed of faithful reverence. Having received a portion of his load at the Comoro Islands, Capt. Rouxel steered westward, and, when within sight of the Portuguese settlements in Mozambique, though still upon the high seas, was visited by a Portuguese man-of-war, which, finding the Africans on board, towed the vessel into port as a slaver. All the representations of the French officials proved unavailing. The vessel was sent home a prize to Lisbon, and would, doubtless, have been condemned as such, but for the instant intervention of the French Government. The Imperial Minister at Lisbon, the Marquis de Lisle, received peremptory instructions to demand not only the restoration of the craft, but a liberal indemnity to its owners, and, moreover, an ample apology for the insult to the French flag in so visiting, searching and seizing a ship that bore it, having besides an authorized agent of the French Government on board, whose presence should have been accepted as security against the possibility of a violation of law.

The Portuguese, of course, tell the story differently; and confiding in their own version, declined at first to do more than release the vessel, and indemnify the owners. They aver that not only was the *Charles et Georges* within Portuguese waters, but that the negroes had been bought of African Chiefs, precisely as the slaves of other times were bought, and upon their own showing were involuntary emigrants. Assured of these facts, the Portuguese officials held themselves justified in making the seizure, notwithstanding the flag and the agent; and the Portuguese Government takes the same view. As it held firmly to it, the French dispatched, six weeks since, a brace of frigates to the Tagus, by way of intimidation. But the effect of this measure was instantly neutralized by the appearance of two British vessels in the same anchorage; for England, since the old days of the Methuen treaty, has regarded Portugal as an outlying province of its own, and is understood to be its backer against all comers. The English Press, also, embraces the Portuguese presentation of the facts, and pours out its indignation upon the French Foreign Office without restraint. Incensed by this intervention of a third party, the Emperor dispatched other men-of-war to Lisbon, and again demanded indemnity. At this point the Portuguese courage gave way. Doubtless the inopportune arrival at London of Mr. McLeod, the British Consul at Mozambique, with his tale of outrage experienced at the hands of the same colonial underlings, furnished a hint that the Court of Lisbon need look for no more English support, and that the wiser course was to submit to the French exaction. Submission has been the result; not as full and satisfactory as might have been extorted, for it appears that it is specifically nominated in the bond as being made to force rather than to right; but still the formal claims to indemnity and the *amende* have been complied with, and the "princely offspring of Braganza" may live to merit another sonneteering panegyric.

Justice is not probably very seriously violated by this result. There is the best reason to believe that such right as there is in the business has been on the French side. Judged in the light furnished by the conduct of the Portuguese authorities on the African coast, their self-contradiction in testimony and in action, their willingness to escape from the consequences of their interference, by any compromise Captain Rouxel had to offer; and their hostility to the English zeal for Slave-trade suppression, of which a British Consul was actually on his way home to complain, we are justified in assuming the truth to abide with the Government of France. If so, the Portuguese were convicted of overhauling, searching and capturing on the high seas a vessel bearing the French colors, unquestionably authentic papers and a commissioned officer of the French Government; a composite wrong not to be lightly excused or patiently borne, and which authorized all the compensation the Emperor has obtained. The French case was perhaps damaged by a refusal to accept of mediation. Otherwise the presumptions were, from the outset, strongly in its favor, and might reasonably attract the sympathy of a people who have suffered, as we have suffered, from this pernicious practice of visit and search. Nor have we any call to commiserate the philanthropy which goes about the world only to stir up embittered international enmities, resulting too frequently in war, that grandest if not the worst of evils. Let the French, therefore, have their demand, though another earthquake engulf Lisbon, and a deluge of Africans pour upon Oceanica.

The Last of the Packet Ships.

What first gave New-York her supremacy as a maritime City was the establishment of regular lines of packet ships, sailing on stated days to Liverpool, London and Havre. The obvious advantages of such an arrangement were so great, that passengers and shippers naturally gave the preference to ships which could be relied on to sail on a certain day; then the owners of these lines were careful to employ none but the most experienced captains, and their ships were as remarkable for their great speed as for their luxurious accommodations and their regularity of sailing. New-York lines soon became proverbial all over the world for their superiority, and New-York became the great commercial entrepôt of the New World. Lines of packets were established to all the principal ports both of Europe and America, and New-York ships became a marvel for their speed, beauty and safety. Almost the entire trade between Europe and the United States was carried on in New-York ships, and even Englishmen always gave the preference to our ships in crossing the Atlantic. As the commerce of the country increased, our packets increased in size and number, and the business of ship-building grew to be one of the most important interests of the City. So numerous had our packet ships become, that the mere demand created by them for all the various branches of the mechanical arts necessary to their construction, was, in itself, sufficient to make New-York the commercial emporium of the New World. The first packet ships were not larger than 350 to 400 tons, but they continued to increase in size until they grew to the enormous dimensions of 1,500 to 2,000 tons. Boston and Philadelphia strove to emulate the packet system of New-York, and Liverpool and London followed her example, in establishing lines to the British Colonies. But no other city approached New-York in the number and magnificence of her splendid fleet of packets. Every year witnessed the addition of new ships surpassing all former attempts in naval construction. But those splendid successes were not to endure forever. British capitalists had watched with jealousy our maritime growth, and the Government of Great Britain was appealed to for aid in arresting it. And the appeal was not made in vain. The little steamer *Sirius*, which made her appearance in our harbor twenty years ago, insignificant and unpromising as the stranger appeared, was the harbinger of a change in our maritime affairs which no one could then have anticipated. After the *Sirius* came other steamers, entailing immense losses upon the proprietors; company after company was organized and their capital sunk; but still England persevered, for she was engaged in a new contest for supremacy on the Ocean. When one company disappeared another came promptly forward to fill the gap, until perseverance was crowned with success, and not only our own steamships, but our boasted packets were fairly beaten where they had enjoyed forty years of unvarying victory. England has at last succeeded in driving nearly all our Atlantic steamships off the Ocean, and she now remains, as of old, the ruler of the seas. She has succeeded, too, in destroying the ship-building interests of this City. The last of the Liverpool or London packets was the *Neptune*, which was built in 1855, and it is not probable that another of her class will ever be built.

In accomplishing this work, England has gained a greater naval victory than she did at the Nile or Trafalgar, and Britannia may again wave her trident in triumph. Our capitalists and ship-owners were not blind to their interests; they had the sagacity to see that steam was destined to displace canvas on the ocean, and they entered bravely upon the work of competing with England for the supremacy of the Atlantic. But the niggardly policy of our Government gave the advantage to our rival, and, one by one, nearly all our noble steamers have been sacrificed. Our Bremen steamships, our magnificent Collins steamers, and all but two of our Havre steamers, have been compelled to withdraw, while new British lines have been established, and the always-successful Cunarders have been kept on their way rejoicing. The ship-building business of New-York has been transferred to the Clyde and the Mersey. Iron ships are built in Glasgow to ply between New-York and Bremen; between New-York and Hamburg; New-York and Galway; New-York and Glasgow, and New-York and Liverpool; while New-York-built ships are lying idle at our docks.

Now, we know very well that New-York is not alone in suffering from the serious depression of her shipping interests; the owners of sailing ships in Great Britain are making loud complaints that they suffer severely from their ruinous competition with foreign navigation; and it will be seen by reference to an article which we copy from the Liverpool *Northern Times*, that the iron screw steamship interest is in almost as bad a condition as the sailing ships. We are aware, too, that much of the present distress among the shipping interests is owing to the unhealthy stimulus which was given to ship-building by the California and Australian excitements, and by the war in the Crimea, which created so great a demand for transports, and the commercial revulsions of the last year. But these are temporary causes which will in time be overcome. What New-York has to suffer from is the necessity of building an entirely new class of vessels, for which no provisions whatever have been made. Iron steamships are, hereafter, to be ocean carriers, and we have not yet taken the first step towards making preparation for their construction. Glasgow and Liverpool are so much in advance of us in this respect that it would seem almost hopeless to attempt to compete with them. But we do not despair. It is not in the nature of Americans to acknowledge permanently any superiors, and we have entire faith, that when returning trade shall create a new demand for ships, the means will be found by capitalists [illegible] in the position which for the time being we have lost.

The Bench and the Bar.

Our legal record this morning contains the details of an occurrence yesterday in our Courts of Justice calculated to attract attention and provoke comment, not, we fear, of the kind most flattering to our complacency. Justice Connolly has been for some time hearing a case brought before him on affidavit, in which an Irish servant girl, named Mulhearn, charged one Willis, keeper of a notorious gambling hell in Broadway, with having murdered a man on the night of the 19th of last September. The girl testified to having been awakened in the night by cries of a man pleading for his life,—to having found blood upon the stairs and the wall next day, which a negro servant was then engaged in washing off, and to having seen the corpse of the murdered man in the cesspool two days afterwards. She was directly contradicted by the negro and not sustained by any circumstantial evidence whatever, beyond the fact that marks were found upon the wall, said by a chemist to be those of blood. The only man [illegible] with whom she slept heard the cries, made a statement which the woman in question at once pronounced to be untrue, and Judge Connolly refused to allow her to appear as a witness on that account! The evidence was certainly of the slenderest possible sort, and against any man of less disreputable antecedents than Willis, would have had but little weight with any one.

Yesterday, however, Justice Connolly saw fit to hold Willis for trial,—and, upon his pronouncing that decision, Mr. Busteed, counsel for Willis, protested against it in terms and a manner not often witnessed, we trust, in a Court of Justice in any country where legal tribunals are held in the least respect. He immediately went before Judge Russell, who seems to be the unfailing last resort for criminals in extremity, and applied for the release of his client. In that Court he denounced Justice Connolly with an indecent violence of language, against which even Judge Russell felt constrained to protest, but which he did nothing whatever to restrain. The argument in the end became a wrangle between Busteed and Connolly, in which Judge Russell occasionally interposed. Judge R. finally overruled the decision of the Justice, decided that the evidence—not one word of which, so far as appears, he had heard given,—was insufficient, and ordered Willis to be set at liberty:—and so the whole case ended.

We are not inclined to question the essential equity of the result. We certainly can find in the published testimony no evidence sufficient to fasten upon Willis the suspicion of having committed a murder. But it must strike the public at large as a curious anomaly in judicial proceedings that one Court is to go patiently through the investigation of a case of this kind, and that its decision may be thus summarily set aside by another Court without taking a particle of testimony or hearing anything on the case but a heated, intemperate harangue from the hired counsel of the party accused. Judicial proceedings lose all their dignity, and cease to command public respect, when they are thus brought into conflict, and especially when the license of the Bar is allowed so wide a range in denouncing the character and capacity of the Bench.

The Championship of Chess.

Mr. Morphy, whose achievements in chess have recently been startling both the New and Old Worlds, appears to have almost finished his work in Europe. There is scarcely anybody left to engage with him. Excellent players of this right royal game exist in abundance. Brilliant players are as plentiful as plentiful as "leaves in Vall 'Ombrosa" (a late work shows that few leaves are to be found there, but we use the simile in its generally accepted sense.) Even extraordinary players are by no means scarce in Europe. But it would seem to require something more than a good, a brilliant, or even an extraordinary player, to compete with Mr. Morphy. The American player has met the European champions wherever he could get them to face him. He has taken them singly and in lots, *en gros et en détail*, by wholesale and retail, and has demolished them all—that is to say, all except Staunton, the great English champion. Him only of all the illustrious chess players of the Old World has Morphy not beaten, and we hope that it is not American vanity which makes us add—that it is him only that Morphy has not succeeded in meeting. This little boast will perhaps be pardoned when it is remembered that Harrwitz has beaten Staunton, and Morphy has beaten Harrwitz. Nor must it be forgotten that Morphy has done his best to bring Staunton to a game, but without effect. It happens, unfortunately for Mr. Staunton, (or for Mr. Morphy, as the reader may please to take it,) that the English champion's engagements are of a nature to preclude his playing a match at this time—with Mr. Morphy. We yesterday published Mr. Staunton's reply to Mr. Morphy's repeated challenge—and the letter of the latter, though an admirable example of the "*suaviter in modo*," will, we fear, impress many persons with the opinion that there is just the smallest possible shade of a "back down" wrapped up in Mr. Staunton's pretty language and very unexceptionable style. Mr. Morphy is there informed that "by no means short of giving up a great work on which I am engaged, subjecting the publishers to the loss of thousands, and myself to an action for a breach of contract, could I obtain time for the match." This language must be rather complimentary than otherwise to Mr. Morphy. The admission that Mr. Staunton could not, without such a sacrifice, play a match of chess with a man who makes nothing of playing eight matches at a time, conveys, as delicately as language can do, Mr. Staunton's idea of Mr. Morphy's powers. It even suggests whether, if the American player has been beaten in Paris, the English player might not have found time for the match and his other engagements too. We think Morphy may come home now.

We are glad to notice that arrangements are being made to present Mr. Morphy on his return with a testimonial in the name of all the Chess Clubs in this country. He deserves such a mark of appreciation, and we trust the suggestion will be carried out. Let it be done handsomely, however, and without the vulgar ostentation and pomp which so frequently accompanies hero-worship on this side of the water. We doubt not that such a testimonial will be as highly esteemed by Mr. Morphy as the courtesy of the Chess Clubs will be applauded by the public. It is not the least pleasing part of the intelligence which comes to us concerning Mr. Morphy's visit to Europe, that he is everywhere received with the warmest proofs of welcome and appreciation.

The Congressional Globe.—Mr. Rives has issued the Prospectus of his *Congressional Globe* for the coming Session of Congress. The debates of every day are to be published in the daily *Globe* the next morning when they do not exceed *forty-five columns*: when they do, we suggest to Mr. Rives the propriety of sparing the public the infliction, or, at all events, of leaving the members to publish them at their own expense. The *Globe* is the best possible record of everything relating to the Executive and Congressional history of the country, and is indispensable to public libraries and public men. It is furnished daily for four months, or in form for binding for the session, at the low price of $6. We believe it would be a great deal better for the country and for Congress if this full, semi-official report of the debates were abandoned, for it would tend to diminish the amount of useless political and party harangueing which now consumes the time of Congress and passes under the name of public debate. But as the reports are to be continued, they certainly could not be better done than they are by Mr. Rives. The Globe and Appendix for each Session makes nearly 2,000 pages.

A Remarkable Omission.—The Message of Governor Brown, of Georgia, delivered to the Legislature last week, entirely omits allusions to "Northern fanaticism" and "treasonable combinations." The Governor of Georgia evidently sleeps soundly in his bed, and is at ease in his mind, undisturbed by the machinations of Abolition plotters or the dark designs of Union-splitters. It is so rare an event to find a Message of a Southern Governor wholly devoted to affairs of the State, that the fact is refreshing. [illegible]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible] — The primary election for the choice of delegates to the Convention to nominate Ward and City officers, resulted, last night, in a serious fight in the Fourteenth Ward between the friends of the rival candidates for Councilmen of the Fourth District. Charles L. [illegible], a member of No. 43 Engine, was one of the candidates, and [illegible], the rival candidate of the Dead Rabbit crowd. The friends of each party rallied in strong force at [illegible]'s, a low resort in Mott-street, and at O'Connell's, in Mulberry-street, where the voting commenced at an early hour in the evening, and before the Inspectors arrived the box was full of votes. These were all thrown out by the inspectors at [illegible]'s, and the voting began again. It had proceeded for a short time, when one of [illegible]'s friends, not liking the drift of the voting, seized the box and made off with it. A general fight now commenced. A pile of bricks which lay opposite the voting-place furnished convenient ammunition, and these flew in all directions. Pistols were also freely used, and several shots were fired. A pistol shot hit Frank Early, a fireman, in the fleshy part of the thigh, making a serious, but not dangerous wound. A man, named Jameson, who belonged to [illegible]'s party, and the man who was carrying off the ballot-box, and a fierce contest followed. Jameson was struck with a large cheese knife on the head, shoulders, and breast, and badly cut. He was carried home to his family. He works with Mr. [illegible], at No. [illegible] Centre-street. The fight lasted only some ten minutes, and was all over before any of the Police arrived upon the ground. No arrests were made, although the man who wielded the cheese-knife, it is said, was well known to the Police. Early was conveyed to the City Hospital. Edward O'Brien about the same time entered a liquor store at No. 78 Mott-street, and after a short altercation with a namesake whose Christian name was Michael, the latter seized a stick of wood and struck Edward over the head, inflicting an extensive scalp wound, with which the assailed departed in company with some friends to the City Hospital.

Meeting in Behalf of the American Indians — Conflicting Opinions.—In accordance with a call signed by a number of prominent clergymen and other citizens, such as the Rev. Drs. Cheever, Chapin and Bellows, and Messrs. Peter Cooper, John Jay and Fletcher Harper, a meeting was convened in the Hall of the Cooper Institute to express sympathy with the North American Indians, and to devise means to put an end to the injustice shown them by the United States Government. The size of the meeting was not at all commensurate with the magnitude of the objects stated in the call or the prominence of the signers—not more than one hundred persons being present in the Hall at any one time. The Rev. Richard Reed acted as Chairman, and W. F. Fleckner, Esq., as Secretary. John Beeson, Esq., who has spent years and a fortune in efforts to ameliorate the condition of the Indians in the Northwestern Territories, made numerous statements to demonstrate that the Indians were capable of being civilized, and that great injustice had been done them. At the conclusion of his address he read a series of resolutions embodying sentiments in accordance with those he had himself expressed.

The Chairman was proceeding to take the sense of the meeting when a young gentleman, who proved to be Captain A. M. Fellows, of Salem, Oregon, begged leave to dissent from the sentiments expressed by the speaker. He entered into a detailed history of the more recent campaigns among the Oregon Indians, in some of which he had taken part as volunteer, and after citing numerous instances of the perfidiousness of the Indian tribes, stated it as his deliberate opinion that the labor of the missionaries among them had not been productive of any good results whatever. Not a solitary Indian had been converted. They are all drunken vagabonds. [Laughter.]

The Rev. W. S. Hall, pastor of the Laight-street Baptist Church, replied eloquently and effectively to the statements just made. The young gentleman had said the missionaries had been laboring 18 years among the Indians and yet they were not converted. We had ministers been laboring eighteen centuries among [illegible] civilized countrymen and yet many of them are now drunken vagabonds. [Applause.] White men go there with muskets, revolvers and bowie-knives. Are these instruments by which to Christianize the Indians? No! Mr. H. had been brought up in the land of Penn, and he did not wonder that the Indians should practice self-defence. They have been wronged. Humanity speaks for them in a voice so direct, so thrilling, that we must hear it. He would appeal with a father's heart and a father's tenderness to the young man who had spoken, never to pull the trigger which should send a ballet to the brain of the poor Indian, but to win him over to the love of Christ. [Applause.]

The Rev. A. Reed, who has labored for ten years among the Choctaws, as Principal of the Spencer Academy, (named after the Hon. John C. Spencer,) gave numerous statistics to demonstrate the amount of good which had been done by the missionaries in his field of labor.

Mr. Beeson disputed some of Captain Fellows' statements, and re-read the last resolution, which recommended the appointment of a Committee which should take the subjects considered at the meeting under advisement, and report at a future meeting. Colonel Kinney, W. F. Fleckner, Dr. Horton, S. R. Townsend, Esq., the Rev. Mr. Hall, John Jay, and John Beeson were appointed such Committee. Mr. B. proceeded to say that the hall had been engaged at the risk of a few gentlemen.

Peter Cooper, (interrupting)—You are welcome to the use of the Hall. [Loud applause.]

Dr. Gould, who has lived for many years among the Indians in the southwestern part of Oregon, followed up the remarks of Messrs. Hall and Reed and detailed conversations had with General Scott upon Indian affairs. General Scott acknowledged he was Commander-in-Chief of the Army, but attempted to shift the responsibility by pleading his subjection to the powers at Washington. He betrayed an ignorance of the true state of affairs unpardonable in an official. Captain Fellows regretted he had disturbed the harmony of the meeting, but reasserted the truth of his former statements and acknowledged himself personally responsible for them.

After a few remarks by Mr. Hall, the resolutions were passed unanimously, when the meeting adjourned.

A Curious Emigration Project.—A scheme is on foot to carry out a Colony of Emigrants from this City to an island in the East India Archipelago, which at present is entirely unclaimed and has never been settled by any European power. The climate is described as generally mild and very healthy,—the productions, cotton, sugar and rice, grow in great abundance, and the native population are described as a timid, inoffensive race, who would easily become the most docile and faithful of laborers. In the event of colonization it is said that the island must become the centre of an important native trade; it will be advantageously situated as a coaling station for lines of steamships, running from our Pacific coast to Australia and Indian ports; and great and growing markets for its sugar, coffee and cotton, are near at hand in the ports of Australia. The projector of this enterprise states that he has spent some time in the region; and has carefully matured a plan of emigration and colonization, which he will direct until a settlement is effected. A vessel is provided in which each adult emigrant contributes $250; which secures a *pro rata* interest in the vessel carrying out the company, and a section of land. It is designed to set sail as soon as possible, in order to arrive in the Indian seas at the commencement of the South-east Monsoon, the most agreeable season of the year. The project is a novel one, and seems at first glance too romantic to be likely to succeed. Great Colonies, however, have had beginnings quite as humble as this. It would be a capital region for General Wm. Walker to emigrate to, and he would serve the country as well as himself by turning his attention in that direction.

On the Right Track.—*Our neighbor, the Tribune, is entering upon a serious, protracted and able refutation of the doctrine, propounded and vindicated* at length by a writer in its columns, that legal marriage is all wrong, and that the relations between the sexes ought to be left entirely to the will or whim of *the parties concerned. The Tribune devotes two columns* to the establishment of the opposite position, and lays it down as a principle that a man has no "moral right to" desert the mother of his children for a fresh face, a more attractive person, when her beauty and bloom have been sacrificed to his gratification." We concur entirely in this opinion—though, so thoroughly is the whole sentiment of the reasoning and respectable public on the same side, we do not quite see the utility or necessity of entering into a public controversy in regard to it. We can scarcely agree with our neighbor in advising that there should be treatises in every school district, and tracts in every family, upon the class of topics to which this discussion belongs. Nobody seriously doubts the moral right and necessity of laws regulating the marriage relation, who would be likely to be convinced by argument upon it. There are some principles which may very well be assumed to be universally conceded, and this is one of them.

Sparring Exhibition.—A Sparring Exhibition came off at Hoym's Theatre, in the Bowery, last evening, for the benefit of Aaron Jones, the trainer of the Benicia Boy, who is currently reported to have lost heavily by the result of the prize fight. Jones is about to return to England, and his friends devised this benefit as a testimonial, pecuniary and otherwise. The "fancy" were in attendance in large numbers, and seemed to enjoy the proceedings. Among the spectators were a number of pickpockets, one of whom relieved Mr. Billy Mulligan of a diamond breast-pin worth $300. A person was arrested in the act of picking a pocket, and conveyed to the Police Head-quarters, where he gave his name as James [illegible], from Cincinnati.

Dangerous Counterfeit.—New counterfeit 20s on the Marine Bank of this City have made their appearance. They are altered from bills of some worthless bank. The following is a description of the counterfeit: Vignette, a female seated on a rock overlooking a city, with shipping, [illegible], &c., the figure 20 and coin on the right end; 20 and the State arms on the left.

Mr. Meagher's Narrative of His Tour in Costa Rica.—In the Spring of the present year Mr. Thomas F. Meagher, accompanied by Don Ramon Paez, of Venezuela, made a visit to Costa Rica, and for several months traveled much through the forests and over the mountains of that quiet but thriving State. The result of their wanderings and ponderings has been a series of lectures, the first of which was delivered for the first time, last night, in Niblo's Saloon, to a large and highly intelligent audience. Being in the main introductory, Mr. Meagher's discourse dealt chiefly with the geography and resources of the State. Here and there, however, he indulged in a graphic sketch of its social characteristics and political economy. A series of admirable paintings, each copied from sketches taken on the spot by Mr. Paez, were exhibited at appropriate intervals, and contributed in no little degree to the interest of the lecture.

The Governor Elect at a Public School.—The semi-annual distribution of diplomas at the Female Grammar School No. 5, in the Eighteenth Ward which took place on Thursday, was attended by Hon. E. D. Morgan, the Governor elect, who, on being introduced by one of the school officers, expressed his great gratification at the perfect system of order and good government under which the school appeared to be flourishing; he said he had always strenuously advocated the cause of public education; and nothing afforded him greater pleasure than to see the successful system in full operation, which, while a State Senator, he had faithfully labored to establish and promote, and that pleasure was increased in the hope that his future position so generously delegated to him by the suffrages of his fellow-citizens of the State might enable him to advance, even to a greater extent, those sources of knowledge which are the best safeguards of our free and happy institutions. At the conclusion of his remarks, a bouquet was presented to him on behalf of the teachers and pupils by Miss Margaretta Marston, the Principal. The annual certificates were then presented to the pupils, and brief addresses were made by Mr. Charles G. Myron and J. W. Girard, Esq.

The Board of Aldermen.—At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the Committee on Streets reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen in the repeal of the ordinance to extend Albany-street through Trinity Churchyard. Alderman Boole presented a minority report, and both were laid over. The Committee on Repairs and Supplies presented a report on a recommendation from the Street Commissioner, providing for four new Police Station-houses, and for repairs to those already in use. The expense was calculated at $56,000 for the new buildings, and $56,000 for repairs—total, $116,000. Alderman Tucker opposed the adoption of the report, on the ground that it was not sufficiently clear, and, after some debate, it was lost for want of a constitutional vote; then reconsidered, and laid on the table. It was taken up subsequently, on motion of Alderman Clancy, and, after some additional debate, it was lost again. A communication was received from the Corporation Counsel, stating that the fines for violations of City ordinances collected during October amounted to $294 68. Alderman Tucker moved that the Committee on Railroads be instructed to report, on Thursday next, on the matter of allowing the Hudson River Railroad Company to run small cars on the road. The motion was laid on the table, and the Board adjourned to Thursday.

Board of Councilmen.—The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after disposing of a little routine business, adjourned to Thursday, in the absence of a quorum.

More Trouble at Quarantine.—There is a new phase of trouble at Quarantine. The bill of costs for the expenses of the "war" has been presented. The Commissioners of Emigration, through their attorney, Mr. John L. Devlin, has served notice of a complaint against the Board of Supervisors of the County of Richmond, demanding judgment against the defendants, in pursuance of the 428th chapter of the Laws of 1855, entitled "An act to provide for compensating parties whose property may be destroyed in consequence of mobs or riots," for $250,750, together with costs. The plaintiffs found their complaint on the outrages of the 1st and 2d nights of September, when, as they allege, Quarantine property was riotously and violently destroyed to the amount of $250,750, by a mob of 500 persons.

Process has also issued against the members of the Board of Health of Castleton, the charge against them being founded on the resolution, adopted Sept. 1, declaring the Quarantine a nuisance, and ordering it to be abated. The Board of Health is composed of five members, the Justice of the Peace and the Supervisors of the Town of Castleton. Dr. Watson, the Justice, and *ex-officio* member of the Board, was arrested yesterday. Bail is required in the sum of $300,000 for each person, or $1,500,000 in all.

Police Commissioners.—The Police Commissioners met at 2 P. M. yesterday, General Nye in the Chair. Officer William McDermot, of the Fourth Precinct, was dismissed from the Department for intemperance. Officer Wm. H. Bulmer, of the Fifth Precinct, who was suspended some time since on a charge of landing a boy on an uninhabited island in Long Island Sound, was reinstated. The Board adjourned to Monday next, 2 P. M.

Thanksgiving Dinner at the Five Points.—The managers of this mission propose to give the children of their Day and Sabbath School, and other destitute ones in the locality, a Thanksgiving dinner on the 18th. The managers also wish, if possible, to present each child with a small gift on Thanksgiving Day, and to aid this charitable design the Rev. A. K. Sandford, No. 61 Park-street, appeals to the public for donations. Those who wish to help the poor children to a good dinner on the approaching holiday are requested to send in their contributions by Tuesday or Wednesday morning.

The Gouldy Family.—The condition of Charles Gouldy, the youngest of the Thirtieth-street family, was yesterday considered very critical. Dr. Van Buren had removed some depressed portions of the skull, which had caused convulsions. The child was living at a late hour last night. The servants at the Hospital were in a low state last evening; one of them was fast sinking, the side opposite to the wound in the head being wholly paralyzed. Mr. Gouldy's case remains in grave doubt.

A Charitable Concert.—*The friends of Mr. John Betts,* a worthy mechanic who has had the misfortune *to lose his eye-sight from* an accident, while in the performance of his duties at the Allaire Works, *have got up a concert for his benefit at Hope Chapel,* on the evening of Friday next, the 12th inst. A large number of very excellent vocal and instrumental performers have volunteered their services, and will make the occasion one of decided attractions. Those persons who would like to combine an evening's entertainment with an act of deserved charity, cannot do better than to attend.

Deplorable Condition of the Ninth Ward.—A correspondent writes that "a number of citizens of the Ninth Ward" desire to know to whom they are to apply for the reparation of the streets in their Ward. "Hammond-street," says our correspondent, "from Greenwich-avenue to Bleecker-street, in consequence of the immense holes in the pavement, has been impassable for vehicles during the past six weeks." We are further informed that notice of the condition of his Ward has been given to the Mayor and Street Commissioner, without any effect. We recommend our correspondent to place the matter in the hands of the Alderman of his Ward who will probably see it attended to.

Political Meetings.—The preliminary gatherings of those who recognize the Regulars and the *People's Committee, as sound Democratic institutions,* took place last night, for the purpose of electing *delegates to the Charter Conventions.*

Deaf Mutes.—The rite of confirmation was administered on Sunday, by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, to six deaf-mutes, who were admitted to St. Ann's *Church. This Church has now sixty members,* thirty of whom are deaf-mutes.

Evening School for Females.—A new evening school for females was opened last evening in Ward School No. 34, in Broome-street, near Sheriff. It is free.

Day-Boats to Albany.—The day-boats to Albany continue running, and will perform their trips as late into the season as the weather will permit.

Loss of a Spanish Brig—Rescue of Thirteen Persons.—The bark *Lamplighter*, Capt. Payne, of Boston, from Trieste, which arrived at this port yesterday, in addition to her regular passengers and crew brought the captain and crew of the Spanish brig *Anna*, and one passenger named W. G. Rankin—13 in all—who were rescued from that vessel on the 28th of October, in lat. 39° 02', lon. 42°, by the *Lamplighter*. The *Anna* belonged to Malaga, to which port she was bound with a cargo of fish from St. Johns, N. F. On the 25th ult. she encountered a heavy gale, in which she sprang a leak, obliging them to throw overboard a part of the cargo. When fallen in with, the *Anna* was just in a sinking condition. Her officers and crew were promptly transferred on board the *Lamplighter*. They saved nothing but the vessel's chronometer. This is the fourth vessel already reported, which foundered at sea in the gale of the 25th of October, whose crews were rescued by passing vessels.

Movements of Steamers.—The Galway steamer *Pacific* left, yesterday, with 38 cabin and 136 steerage passengers. Among the former is Madame Lola Montez. The new Hamburg mail steamer *Bavaria*, of the Hamburg American Packet Company, was to leave Hamburg on the 1st inst., and Southampton on the 4th inst., for New-York. The time for the sailing of the *Hammonia* was fixed for the 15th inst.

Marine Disasters.—*The bark Clara, of this port,* recently abandoned at sea, part of whose officers and crew arrived here in the ship [illegible], belonged to [illegible]. She was insured in this City for $36,000. Her cargo consisted of 636 tons of coal and 200 tons of merchandise, principally chemicals. The brig *Kate Heath*, of New-York, from Cardenas, bound to Portland, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, was run ashore at Cape Look-out on the 4th inst., in a sinking condition, having sprung a leak on the 1st. Vessel and cargo will be a total loss.

Liquor-Dealers to be Arrested.—In September and October, 1857, judgments were obtained, by default, in the Court of Common Pleas, against some forty or fifty liquor-dealers, for selling spirituous liquors on Sunday, contrary to the provisions of the Metropolitan Police Law, which fixes a penalty of $50 for each offence, to be recovered by the District-Attorney, in the name of the people. On Thursday the Police Commissioners sent a communication to Mr. Blunt, the District-Attorney, stating that executions had been issued to the Sheriff on these judgments, but that they were returned unsatisfied. On Saturday Mr. Blunt issued executions under section 288 of the Code, against the persons of the liquor-dealers, and the Sheriff intends to arrest them.

The Steamboat Explosion.—The Coroner's examination in the case of Henry Burns, the unfortunate man who was thrown a hundred feet into the air by the explosion of the steam-tug *Petrel* on Saturday, was set down for yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Owing to the absence of material witnesses, the inquisition was postponed till to-day. The fireman, Edward Downing, is still at the City Hospital, and in a fair way to recover.

The Lager-Bier Saloon Homicide.—The Eighth Ward Police are still actively engaged in trying to discover the man who on Saturday night killed Wm. S. Tompkins at the lager-bier saloon No. 497 Broadway. Two or three arrests have been made on suspicion. Coroner Hills has taken charge of the inquest, but he was unable yesterday to get all the necessary witnesses, and postponed the examination till to-day.

Robbery in a Stage.—Mr. John Randall was robbed on Friday, in a Dry Dock and Grand-street stage. There were ten men in the stage when he entered. One of them asked him the time of the day, and as he replaced his watch, the man nearest him fell upon him, pretending to be drunk, and the watch (worth $100) was taken from his pocket. Mr. Randall left the stage, but could not find a policeman—so no arrest was made.

Kidnapping Emigrants.—John Riddle, his wife and their two children, a girl of seventeen and a boy of fifteen, arrived from Scotland two or three days since, landing from an emigrant ship, at Castle Garden. As the family were landing, some designing persons kidnapped the girl and boy. Complaint was made to the Harbor Police, and after a search the missing parties were found in a disreputable house, in the lower part of the City. No arrests were made.

Death from Railroad Injuries.—Mary Brady, the woman who a few days ago was run against by a Harlem Railroad train, at Fortieth-street, tossed several feet from the track, and severely injured, died yesterday. An inquest was held on the body, and a verdict of "Accidental death" rendered. The deceased was intoxicated, and paid no attention to the whistle.

Police Reports.

Extensive Issue of Bogus Bills—Wall-street and the Western States Flooded.—Some Wall-street brokers, either designedly or otherwise, have been doing a pretty extensive business with pretended issues of a Maine bank. The bills—they are all of the denomination ten and twenties—bear the impress "New-England Bank," and purport to be issues of a bank bearing this name located at Fairmount in the State of Maine. There is such a town as Fairmount in Maine, but no such banking institution there as that named. The issues are all bogus, and got up in the most approved style of deception. A firm of Wall-street note-engravers is reported to have executed the engraving part of the job, and the amount of bills put in the market is said to be $500,000. Of this large sum the bulk has been taken into the Western States, and $50,000 is said to have been found among the Wall-street brokers in exchange for stocks. The bills are capitally executed, and have been readily taken by the best judges of money, and signed by E. Rittenhouse President, and A. Martin Cashier. A broker named Jackson is quoted as having made way with $15,000 of the money; Mr. Calhoun of No. 19 Exchange-place, as having passed out of his hands $9,000; a Mr. Tompkins $2,000; a Mr. Wood of Pine-street, $1,500, and so on through a long list of names. It is not known yet who the parties are who introduced the bills into the market, and who have issued them with a guilty knowledge. A young man named Jethro Wood Underhill, was arrested yesterday at the International Hotel, who had $400 of the money in his possession. He gave the package of bills on arrival at the hotel in charge of the book-keeper. Yesterday he gave a boy an order on the cashier for $16, in payment for some purchases sent there, and through this circumstance the bogus character of the bills was brought to light. Underhill was taken before Justice Kelly, and held to await examination. He says that he received the money of Mr. Wilcox, broker, of No. 14 Wall-street, in payment for some land in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania.

Sixth Ward Shooting.—Michael Downs and Joseph Gaughan are two promising youths of Celtic descent, and live in the Sixth Ward. They had an altercation yesterday, and Downs ended the matter by shooting Gaughan in the leg. Gaughan was taken to the Hospital, and Downs committed to the Tombs.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

Scenes in the Common Council.—There was a near approach to a fight, last evening, in the Brooklyn Common Council. Alderman Douglas reflected severely upon Alderman Van Brunt on account of his action in the matter of an adverse report upon one McLaughlin's petition concerning a grading and paving contract in Classon-avenue. Alderman Van Brunt retorted, accusing Mr. Douglas of falsehood. Douglas rejoined, when Van Brunt seized a book apparently with the intention of throwing it at the head of Mr. Douglas. The latter struck an attitude, defensive not offensive. The Chair called to order, and there was no fight. Another Alderman was aggrieved. Alderman Whitney stated that an attempt had been made to intimidate him. The Alderman stated that he did not vote, two weeks ago, on a motion to lay a report in favor of paying the bills of John Berry and J. Marvin, counsel and clerk to the Commissioners on Williamsburg claims; and that Marvin came up to him and observed: "I'll pay you off for this, for not voting." The Alderman considered that the Board had been insulted through him, and he left it to the Board to say what should be done. A Committee of Investigation was appointed.

Impaneling of the Grand Jury.—The Grand Jury for Kings County was impanelled yesterday forenoon, with John B. Bergen as foreman. After the oath had been administered, the charge was delivered by Judge Emott, of Poughkeepsie, who will preside at this session of the Circuit Court. The Judge occupied about half an hour in his address, calling special attention to the laws forbidding the sale of lottery tickets; the laws against usury, and against the taking of illegal fees by attorneys and other law officers. Upon the subject of laws protecting elections, the Judge dwelt at some length upon the degeneracy of the public sentiment, which allowed the almost universal practice of buying and bribing votes at our elections. The laws regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, and punishing their sale without license, as well as the adulteration of liquors, received a passing notice. The present was the last Grand Jury for the year, and their duties, on this account, would be the more onerous.

Gas on the Ferry-Boats.—Gas was introduced on the Fulton Ferry-boats last evening. The *Nassau* was the first boat lighted, and the effect was good. The gas is obtained from the works of the Brooklyn Gas Light Company, at the same price as charged to private consumers. A hose is attached to the docks to introduce the gas into receptacles prepared for the purpose on the decks of the boats. Thence it is conducted to the engine rooms and distributed into the cabins. The cylinder in the hold is fourteen feet long by four in diameter, lined with galvanic iron. The pressure of gas is one-half pound to the inch.

Opening of the City Courts.—The November *term of the City Court commenced its sittings yester*day, and the petit jury was impanneled. Among the *79 cases on the Calendar is one by E. B. Spooner* against the City Railroad Company for damages *resulting from injuries received several Winters since* on a sleigh car.... The Court of Oyer and Terminer *met and was organized, but no business was done.* The Circuit trials were taken up.

Outrage.—Stephen Lowry, who hails from the receiving-ship *North Carolina*, and says he belongs to the band on board of that ship, was arrested on Sunday evening upon complaint of William Murphy, of No. 182 Prospect-street, for having committed a criminal assault upon the person of his little girl, only 9 years of age. Mayor Powell issued the warrant, and Lowry was arraigned before Judge Cornwell yesterday morning. The offence is alleged to have been committed on the 23d of October, when the mother was temporarily absent from the house; and nothing was known of it until the following Thursday. The mother then drew from the little girl the particulars of the transaction, when she charged Lowry with the offence. He confessed the crime, but alleged that he was drunk at the time, and begged forgiveness. He also offered money to the mother, (so he says,) which she received, promising not to disclose the matter to her husband. Upon learning the facts, however, Mr. Murphy went in search of Lowry, to inflict summary chastisement upon him, but, not being able to find him, made the complaint, and had him arrested. Lowry is 53 years of age, and says he was born on board of a man-of-war.

The Board of Supervisors.—The Board of Supervisors for Kings County met on Saturday at the County Jail. T. G. Bergen presented a petition from the Superintendents of the Poor for an appropriation of $80,000.

It was, on his motion, ordered that the sum of $50,000 be appropriated to the Superintendents of the Poor on Almshouse account, to be paid by the County Treasurer from the monies raised by tax for that purpose.

Bills amounting to $2,162 were favorably reported upon. The tax assessment rolls were presented and warrants issued to the various Supervisors for their collection. After some further business of little moment the Board adjourned to the 1st of December, at 10 o'clock A. M.

A Much Lamented Death.—In all that makes admirable womanly preëminence, Mrs. Mary E. Morrell (wife of John J. Morrell, of Newburg, and daughter of the Hon. N. B. Smith, of Woodbury, Conn.) was singularly distinguished. From her many natural gifts and her admirable use of them, her recent death (Oct. 30) has left a very unusual void in the community where she resided. A more beloved person, by kindred and immediate friends, probably never existed. In her beautiful home on the Hudson she was a rare model of lovely tenderness and goodness. But she is a loss scarce less to society at large than to her own circle and family. With her own mental endowments and her most winning personal loveliness, she had a breadth of human charity and Christian liberality, of which the whole community felt the influence. From this inborn and undeniable superiority, this instinctive nobleness and truthfulness, she became the leader in all the good works of the neighborhood. She was their acknowledged first and best woman, in active charities as well as in graces of mind and person—in the furtherance of liberal public objects as well as in the refinements of home and the hospitalities of the drawing-room. To all classes, Mrs. Morrell's death is a loss that will be thought truly irreparable; while, for the relatives and more intimate friends whom she has left, it will be long before she can be mentioned without a tear at the heart.—*Home Journal.*

Miss Emma Wellis left, on Saturday, in the steamer *Vigo*, being recalled for a time to Paris by important family business. She will return in February.

Trees and Plants.
PARSONS & CO., are now delivering trees and plants from their grounds at
FLUSHING, NEAR NEW-YORK,
and invite the attention of buyers to their large assortment of thrifty and well-grown
FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES AND PLANTS.
Catalogues furnished gratis on application, and goods delivered free of charge on the wharf in New-York.

$50. $50.
Singer's New Family Sewing Machine.—A reliable Sewing Machine for family purposes at a low price, bearing the impress of the names of the most successful manufacturers in the world, has long been wanted. It can now be had. Price, complete for use, only FIFTY DOLLARS.
I. M. SINGER & CO.,
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—The great reduction in the price of these indispensable machines has brought a rush of customers. Though the prices have been put down, the machines are made better than ever. Now is the time to buy.
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Questions to be Settled.—Shall I fill my body with the poison of tobacco, and suffer the pains of dyspepsy, nervousness, nausea, loss of appetite, neuralgia, and sores, even cancers and other cutaneous diseases, or buy an AMERICAN SMOKER of the American Trade Company, at Nos. 23 and 24 Frankfort-st.?

At Dempsey & Fargis', 603 Broadway,
WEDDING CARDS,
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20-Cent Ambrotype Likenesses, with CASE.—Family groups and children's likenesses beautifully taken by KIMBALL, the people's picture-maker, No. 347 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing-Machines. They are the favorites for families.—*New-York Times.*
New style, price $50.
Office No. 343 Broadway, New-York.

Coughs, Bronchitis, Hoarseness, Colds, Influenza, Asthma, Catarrh, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, instantly relieved by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES. To Public Speakers and Singers, they are effectual in clearing and giving strength to the voice.
If any of our readers, particularly ministers or public speakers, are suffering from bronchial irritation, this simple remedy will bring almost magical relief.—*Christian Watchman.*
Indispensable to public speakers.—*Zion's Herald.*
An excellent article.—*National Era, Washington.*
Superior for relieving hoarseness to anything we are acquainted with.—*Christian Herald, Cincinnati.*
A most admirable remedy.—*Boston Journal.*
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SEWING MACHINES.
Tailors, families and all others who require a good Sewing Machine, either for family or manufacturing purposes, are invited to call and see our new style machines. OUR PRICE LOWER AND MACHINES THE BEST. G. W. THOMAS & CO., Agents,
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BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

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Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

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A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.
They are all that they claim to be.—*N. Y. Independent.*

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FAMILY SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE,
PRINCIPAL OFFICE NO. 489 BROADWAY.
Local Agents wanted. D. J. LEVY, Agent, Box 2,841 P.O.

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Three-ply carpets at....................$1 per yard.
Super ingrain carpets at..............70c. per yard.
Extra fine ingrain carpets at.......45c. to 60c. per yard.
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Nos. 273 Canal and 31 Howard sts.,
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Ballou's French-yoke Shirts, ready-made and to order, at the lowest prices; underwear, hosiery, English scarf and pins, traveling shirts and shawls, robes de chambre, and a great variety of gentlemen's furnishing goods, at BALLOU BROTHERS, No. 409 Broadway.

The Metallic Tablet Strop—Invented by *GEORGE SAUNDERS, A. D. 1816. This, the genuine* article, has never been equaled for producing the keenest possible edge to a razor. Can be obtained of the subscribers and sole manufacturers. J. & S. SAUNDERS,
Store No. 7 Astor House.

Tubular Ties and Scarfs.—A new importation, at low prices, at the Shirt and Collar dépôt, Nos. 87 and 89 William-st. GEO. M. TRACY, Agent.

MARRIED.

Underhill—Kip.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 27, by the Rev. Peter Stryker, Mr. E. Bernman Underhill to Miss Lydia F. Kip, daughter of the late Samuel Kip, Esq., both of this City.

Bowman—Curtiss.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, at the residence of Dr. E. W. Ranney, No. 245 West 23d-st., by the Rev. A. H. Burlingham, Calvin Bowman, of Troy, N. Y., to Alice L. Curtiss, of this City.

Wilson—Williamson.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, Mr. W. Wells Wilson to Miss Annie M. V. Williamson, daughter of John J. Williamson, Esq., of this City.

Swarts—Wheeler.—In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 3, by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, at the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, Mr. Samuel C. Swarts to Miss Clara A., daughter of Asa H. Wheeler, both of this City.

Ellison—Richardson.—In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, Lawrence P. Ellison to Emma Carnly, daughter of Samuel Richardson, Esq.

Poole—Swain.—At Stillwater, N. Y., on Monday, 1st of 11th month, at the residence of Abm. Leggett, by Charles Moore, Esq., Samuel Poole, of New-York, to Eliza W., daughter of Charles F. Swain, of California.

DIED.

Whittemore.—In this City, on Monday evening, Nov. 8, Ann Harvey, eldest daughter of Timothy Whittemore.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 West Washington-place, on Wednesday, at 3 P. M., without further notice.

Ingersoll.—In this City, on Monday, Nov. 8, Louise, second daughter of George D. Ingersoll.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 183 West 21st-st. Her remains will be taken to Stanwich, Conn., for interment.

Dugan.—In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 8, of marasmus, Emily, infant daughter of John and Susan Dugan.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at [illegible] o'clock precisely, from the residence of her parents, No. [illegible].

Haddam.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 8, Mary A., wife of James [illegible], in the 29th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, Nov. 10, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, No. 88 Broome-st., without further invitation.

Smith.—In South Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, Nov. 7, suddenly, Elizabeth, relict of the late Lewis Smith, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Dr. L. D. Gale, Thos. E. Lee and Henry B. Sheldon, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this day, (Tuesday,) Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 188 Clinton-st., South Brooklyn. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment.

Bruce.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Monday, Nov. 8, Elizabeth B., wife of John Bruce, aged 68 years.

Her funeral will take place at 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning, from No. 12 Rush-st., Brooklyn, E. D., to Greenwood. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

Floyd.—At Utica, on Saturday, Oct. 30, after a short illness, William Floyd, Jr., of this City, son of William Floyd, Esq., of Westernville, N. Y.

Townsend.—In Fair Haven, Conn., on Friday, Nov. 5, at the residence of his sister, of consumption, Henry L. L. Townsend, in the 29th year of his age.

Thrasher.—At Fort Wayne, Indiana, on Monday, Nov. 1, of typhoid fever, Martin E. Thrasher, M. D., of New-York City.

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CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT,
NOS. 70 AND 72 BOWERY,
THE LARGEST IN THE CITY.
Built by Wm. B. Astor, Esq.,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE BUSINESS.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
NEW AND FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING
EVER OFFERED.
THE CHILDREN AND YOUTH'S DEPARTMENT
COMPETITION
DEFIED.
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New-York Hotel, No. 721 Broadway.
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NO. 441 BROADWAY,
Between Canal and Grand sts.,
invite especial attention to their present assortment of
FALL AND WINTER
CLOTHING
FOR
MEN AND BOYS.
Unusual pains have this season been taken to present to their friends and patrons such styles as would be most approved, and they trust that they have not been unsuccessful in their endeavors.
IN BOYS' CLOTHING
they flatter themselves that they have attained a standard not heretofore approached by any other house, and in all styles of goods they confidently challenge comparison.
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First-class Cutters are Employed,
and a large assortment of Coatings, Cassimeres and Vestings may be found, which will be made to order at unusually moderate prices.
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Exhibition of
F. E. CHURCH'S GREAT ORIGINAL PAINTING OF NIAGARA
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A large and varied assortment, comprising all the
LATEST PARIS STYLES,
In Gilt, Jet, Wax and Fancy, from the lowest to the highest priced, just received per steamer *Persia.*
Also,
FANCY BRACELETS, BROOCHES, BELT BUCKLES, &c., &c.
For sale to the trade at the lowest market prices, by
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FOR HEATING CHURCHES,
STORES AND DWELLING-HOUSES.
This is the only Furnace to which has ever been awarded a Gold Medal. Made and sold by
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SANDFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR,
Compounded entirely from Gums.
Precisely what the name indicates.
Regulate the Liver, and the stomach and bowels will be effectually regulated.
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Sold by all Druggists in town and country at $1 per bottle.

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Catalogues of houses and lots at private sale by the undersigned can be had on application, or by sending the address to the office, No. 35 Wall-st.
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CHAPPED HANDS, CHAPPED LIPS, &c., &c.—Certain cure. HEGEMAN & CO.'S Camphor Ice with Glycerine. Cheap, safe and agreeable. HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway.

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D. C. PEACOCK, London, represented by
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WINTER SEASON, 1858, 1859.
ROGERS & RAYMOND,
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invite citizens and strangers to whom cheapness is an object to view their
UNRIVALLED STOCK,
comprising thousands of suits of handsome apparel, adapted to the drawing-room, the office, the promenade, and for traveling, together with new and superb styles of overcoats, overcacks, &c., in infinite variety.
NO CLOTHING FIRM IN THE CITY
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NO DEVIATION
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For corned beef, tongue, squash, turnips, potatoes, &c., currants, grapes, berries, lemons, &c. Price $3—$5. No kitchen should be without one. For sale at No. 304 Broadway. STEPH. WM. SMITH.

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THE HEART'S LONGING.
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The acknowledged superiority of the Malt Liquors brewed by this establishment renders it superfluous to enumerate its excellence over ales brewed by the old process.
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WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as chambermaid, or nurse and to do plain sewing; can take charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand if required; willing to travel; can take care of children at sea, or wait on a lady; good City references. Apply at No. 109 15th-st., second floor, front room, between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT American lady, a situation in a public institution as matron, or would take charge of the household affairs of a hotel or private family. Her references and experience cannot fail to satisfy all parties interested. Apply for three days or address HOUSEKEEPER, No. 282 4th-av., near 22d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Frenchman as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly, and can be highly recommended. A note addressed to F. M., at Mr. H. Kerr's, No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Astor-place, will receive immediate attention for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT and highly-recommended woman, a situation to do the cooking, washing and ironing of a family; she is a good cook and baker, and an excellent laundress; is sober, steady and industrious; is a good, faithful woman, and not afraid to work; no objection to the country; best of reference. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A FIRST-CLASS laundress, who thoroughly understands her business, and can be highly recommended as to character and capability, and will be found willing and obliging. Call on or address S. B., No. [illegible] 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would take a situation to do general housework in a nice small private family; good City reference as to character and capacity. Call, for two days, at No. [illegible] 1st-av., third door from 14th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotchwoman, as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. She perfectly understands her business and can produce the best City reference. Apply at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN to do the waiting of a nice private family; or would do the chamberwork and waiting of a small family; can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived seven years. Call at No. 71 King-st., second floor, front room. Can be seen till suited.

WANTED—BY AN EXCELLENT LAUNDRESS, a situation in a private family; she understands French fluting and all kinds of fine muslins; leaves her present situation on account of the family going to Europe. Call, for 3 days, at her recent employer's, No. 78 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT, TIDY young girl, in a small private family, to do chamberwork and waiting, or would take care of children and assist with the washing and ironing; is willing to make herself useful; has the best of City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 160 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman, a situation as seamstress and chambermaid; is competent to take care of an invalid lady, or would assist with grown children; has the best of City reference. Address for two days No. 14 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LADIES' MAID and seamstress, by a very competent person; understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses, and can do all kinds of family sewing; willing to assist in chamberwork in a small private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 142 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family, as seamstress; is a good sewer; will do chamberwork; would wait on young ladies or attend to a child; is willing to make herself obliging; has the best of City reference; can be seen until engaged at her employer's, No. 44 East 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young woman, a situation as seamstress, or seamstress and to do light chamberwork; or would wait upon grown up children and do plain sewing. Address E. H., at Mr. MORRIS' Store, corner of 12th-st. and University-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as experienced chambermaid and first-rate laundress; can do fine washing and fine French fluting. Best City reference. Was in her last place 3½ years. Apply, for two days, at No. [illegible] West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl, a situation as first-class chambermaid and waitress, or children's nurse; understands her duties perfectly; is a good girl, of very neat and respectable appearance, very fond of children and kind to them; has excellent references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Wages not so much an object.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG WOman, who is a good cook, and understands her business thoroughly; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; the best City reference given from her last place. Apply at No. 83 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SOBER, HONEST young man, lately arrived, as general in-door servant; understands waiting perfectly; will be found efficient, prudent and willing in all capacities required. Has no object, but a steady situation. Apply at or address No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young man, to go in the country and take charge of a gentleman's place. He has had five years' experience with a gentleman in the country, and well understands his place. Call or address No. 275 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG PROtestant woman as cook; knows how to cook bread, meat and all kinds of pastry; can give a number of years' reference from her last home. Apply at No. 203 3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman, as a professed cook; she perfectly understands all kinds of cooking; can give the best of City reference. Apply at No. 11 Union-court, University-place, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY TWO RESPECTable young women; one as good cook, would assist in the washing and ironing if required; the other as good chambermaid and laundress. The best of City reference. Call at No. [illegible] West 26th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, a situation as nurse; is a good plain seamstress; no objection to a family boarding; the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do the washing. The best of City reference. Call at No. 10 Amity-place, top floor, room No. 3, front house.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY REspectable Scotch woman, as nurse and seamstress; is quite capable to take charge of an infant from its birth. Best of City reference. No objection to travel. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 18th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN woman as cook, to assist in the washing and ironing; thoroughly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 464½ 9th-st., rear, between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation as waitress and chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, in a small family; has a six years' reference from her last employer. Apply, for two days, at No. 148 Laurens-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO IS PERmitted to refer to her last place, a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' dresses; has no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as first-rate cook; understands [illegible] baking and pastry; no objections to the country. Call at No. 348 7th-av., between 31st and 32d sts., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITUation as nurse; can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; is a good neat plain sewer. Best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 126 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOVERNESS BY a lady, competent to instruct in all the English branches, also in French and Music. Salary not so much an object as a quiet home. Address A. Y., No. 83 Remsen-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED—AS DRESSMAKER AND SEAMSTRESS, A Protestant young woman wishes employment in the above capacity by the day, week or month. Call or address E. V., No. [illegible] 13th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHILDREN'S nurse, by a Swedish Protestant who can give the best recommendations. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 60 East 20th-st.

WANTED—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl wishes a situation as waitress, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Call at No. 239 East 19th-st., 1st floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl, as laundress or chambermaid. Has good City reference from her last situation, which she lived in for five years. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] West 28th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small family. Can have the best of City reference. Call on or address No. 178 Prospect-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE English girl, as chambermaid and waitress and to take care of children; good City reference can be given from her last place. Apply at No. 56 Bond-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation to do general housework. Best of City reference given. Inquire at No. 190 West 20th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl; is a first-rate plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 324 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good cook; has the best of City reference. Understands all kinds of baking. Call at No. 121 East 26th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A SITUation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply at No. 162 West 29th-st.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH WOMAN, A SITUation as child's nurse and plain sewer, or light chamberwork; good reference given. Call at No. 69 West 35th-st., at Mrs. CHURCH, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as wet nurse; her baby is seven weeks old. Can be seen at No. 328 7th-av., third floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GIRL TO do general housework in a small private family. Inquire at her last place, No. 190 West 11th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL AS chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 160 East 11th-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A WOMAN AS cook; can do all kinds of cooking; can give good reference. Apply at No. 231 East 32d-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as seamstress and chambermaid, or to assist in anything required. Can be seen at No. 301 4th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation in a private family as seamstress; is a dressmaker, and understands all kinds of family sewing, and can make children's clothes; is willing and obliging, and would prefer a home more than high wages. Has the best City reference. Call at No. 160 West 26th-st., in the rear, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WIDOW WOMAN, with no incumbrance or family, a situation as nurse and seamstress; makes shirts and does plain sewing; is a competent shirt maker, fond of children; wages $7 to $8. Also, a waitress and parlor maid, takes charge of the silver; wages $6 to $7. Call, for three days, at No. 216 East 26th-st.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE WOMAN IS DEsirous of a situation as cook; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; wishes to engage in a private family. The best of City reference can be produced as to capacity and capability. Can be seen for two days, if not suited. Call at No. 40 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION FOR A COMPETENT woman as first-class cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, or to do all if the family is not very large; is really an excellent servant, and thoroughly capable to fill a cook's place in any gentleman's family; is civil, obliging, and very neat; has excellent references. Inquire for LETITIA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—FOR A MOST EXPERIENCED AND very respectable, intelligent servant, a situation as child's nurse; is a most reliable person, and is fully capable to take entire charge of young children, or of an infant from birth. Wages not so much an object as a good family. Inquire for ROSANNA, at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Highest references.

WANTED—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, EXPERIenced and very highly recommended, reliable servant, a situation; is a first-class cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is hard-working, very economical, and particularly neat; refers to her last place, where she served a number of years. Apply at No. 60 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN wants a situation in a respectable family, as waitress or chambermaid and waitress in a small family. Can be seen until suited at her last place, No. 157 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. The best reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, as chambermaid and waitress; can produce excellent City reference from her last place, where she lived 17 months; is capable of assisting in the kitchen if required. Call at No. 201 East 12th-st., third floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl, a situation as seamstress and to assist in taking care of children; is a first-rate embroiderer and an excellent scholar; has no objection to go to the country; best of testimonials can be shown. Call at No. 13 Forsyth-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERICAN young woman as chambermaid and plain seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter, or would do chamberwork and assist in the washing; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 1,608 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.

WANTED.—A WIDOW WITHOUT CHILDREN, would be glad to get a room in a quiet family, where she could pay part of the expense in sewing or in teaching two or three small children. The best of City reference given. Address R. B., Box No. 107 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTWORTHY and economical woman, a situation; is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer; makes bread, biscuit, &c. Also, a neat, tidy girl, as chambermaid; will be found steady and reliable servants. Apply to M. MORGAN, No. 3 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MOST COMPEtent young person as general dressmaker and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; understands making all kinds of ladies' under-garments. Call for two days at her last place, where her work will be seen, No. 145 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., from 10 to 4.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A YOUNG AMERican girl, Protestant, to do general housework, in a small private family; the best of City reference given. Apply at No. 300 9th-st., corner of Avenue B. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, WITH good City recommendations, a situation in a private family as waitress and chambermaid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 39 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITUAtion as good cook; understands her business well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 87 West 11th-st., near 6th-av., for 2 days.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A SITuation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; or would have no objection to a private boarding-house; City reference given from her last place. Call at No. 136 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS AND chambermaid, or nurse and seamstress, by a young woman, with three years' reference from her last place; no objection to the country. Call at No. 364 8th-st., between Avenues C and D.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid; is willing to help in washing and ironing, or do the housework of a small family; the best of reference given. Inquire at No. 256 Bergen, near Powers-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and laundress, or as regular waitress; can give the best reference from her last place, where she lived 2 years; can be seen at No. 35 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, as first-class cook; would be willing to assist in the washing; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 162 West 17th-st., 2d floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman, as an excellent cook and good baker; has good City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 152 West 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A PROtestant; understands her business perfectly. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 74 Hammond-st.

WANTED—EMPLOYERS OF FIRST-CLASS FEmale servants to notice that a respectable class of smart, competent English, Welsh, Scotch, Protestants, and others in various situations, are to be obtained today, or no charge, at WESLEY'S Select Female Employment Office, No. 292 4th-av., near 22d-st. Employers will please call and judge for themselves.

FAMILIES AND HOTELS IN WANT OF good domestic female help will always find a good selection of German English, Scotch and Irish, at MORRIS COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 414 Broadway. Also, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No. 123 Liberty-st. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES WANTING GOOD SERVANTS for City or country, can obtain excellent help daily, at the large Institute and Home, No. 138 11th-st., corner of 6th-av. This extensive place has abundance of civil, capable servants. Conducted by a respectable American lady. Call and see.

MALES.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT married man, a situation; understands the cultivation of land, the raising of crops and vegetables of all kinds, the training of horses, and management of stock of every description; his wife is a good cook and laundress, and butter made by her brings the highest price at market; both are young and natives of Orange County. The best of reference given. Call at No. 129 Waverley-place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Scotchman as coachman, who understands his business in all its branches, and can give the best of reference from his last employer; is married, and his wife would be willing to take charge of a small dairy or poultry; can show the best of testimonials to that effect; the country preferred; and by addressing a note to A. ROBERTSON, No. 132 East 26th-st., will be punctually attended to until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN AND groom, by a respectable Protestant Scotchman, of long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; can produce the best City reference; has no objection to any part of the country. Address T. C., at the Employment Agency of the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood, No. 124 4th-av., between 12th and 13th sts., for three days. Free to employers.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS BOOK-KEEPER OR accountant, in a merchant's or banker's office, by a young man who has had considerable experience in one of the first commercial houses, and can produce the most satisfactory testimonials as to character and abilities. Address J. W., Box No. 2,126 Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE YOUNG ENGLISHman, a situation as coachman or groom; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will take care of a garden if required. Wages moderate. Best of reference from his last employer. Address J. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

WANTED.—A COACHMAN, A SINGLE MAN, wants a situation; understands his business, and is a careful driver. Can be seen at No. 69 Madison-av., with reference from his present employer, with whom he lived four years. A note addressed to J. F., from any person wishing one, will be properly attended to, from the above number.

WANTED—A SITUATION, AS GROOM AND coachman, by a Protestant man, who thoroughly understands his business; can milk, and take care of a furnace, and would make himself generally useful; has good reference, and not afraid of work. Address, for two days, F., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER BY A young man who understands milking and would make himself generally useful around a gentleman's place; would prefer the State of Jersey, as he has lived there for two years past; used to the care of horses and everything about a farm. Address, for two days, F. R., Box No. 132 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT young man, as waiter, in a private family; is a first-class servant, and can give the best of City references as to character and capacity. Address H. T., No. 130 West 24th-st., corner of 7th-av., top floor, front room.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER, BY A steady single man, who perfectly understands his business, and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at Mr. GILLESPIE'S, No. 63 University-place, will be attended to, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a single young man, of sober and steady habits, who perfectly understands his business, and will be found willing and obliging. Can produce the best of City reference. Address T. N., Box No. 163 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG ENGlishman, a situation as waiter in a private family; best City reference given. Call or address for three days, F. E., No. 22 University-place. No objection to travel.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a sober, steady man; understands his business, the care and treatment of horses, perfectly. The best of reference given. Call on or address M. K., No. 248 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN, BY a man of first-rate qualities; has first-rate City reference. Address P. H., Box No. 186 Times Office.

TO BANKERS—WANTED BY A STEADY young man, who has had nearly two years experience in a New-England bank, a situation in a bank or banking house. Refers to the President and Cashier, and can give bonds to the amount of $10,000. Address BANK CLERK, Box No. 97 Brooklyn Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

WANTED—BY A MAN OF ENERGY AND UNquestionable character, a situation in any respectable business. Active employment preferred. Address, stating duties, &c., O. F. S., No. 125 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM TO TAKE care of horses by a young man who has good reference from his last employer. Address C. W., Box No. 134 Times Office.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG MAN WHO HAS been two years in a law office desires a situation as clerk in a lawyer's office. Address A. B., Box No. 134 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GARDENER, A PRACTICAL MAN, to work a place on shares; there is 20 acres of good tillable land; comfortable house and out-buildings; peach orchard, and other fruit; he must be a man thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who will give security for the performance of his duties. Inquire of S. A. ANNESS, on the premises, Morristown, N. J., or of J. ANNESS, No. 43 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

WANTED—A MAN AND WIFE ON A FARM about 30 miles from the City, the man as gardener and coachman, and to do general work on a small farm; the woman is wanted for general housework; Protestants preferred; good references required; and a fair salary will be given to competent persons. Address Box No. 219 Times office, stating when an interview can be had.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED NURSE, TO TAKE care of an invalid child; a man-servant as waiter; and a cook who will assist in the washing and ironing. All must be Protestants, and furnish good City references. Apply, before 12 o'clock noon, at No. 113½ Madison-av., next door to corner of 28th-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO IS also a good washer and ironer, at a large and pleasant village a few miles from the City. Family small, and no country work to be done. Apply to-day (Tuesday), after 10 A. M., at No. 126 Lexington-av.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL THE BOOK OF MORmon, one of the most curious and salable books ever issued. Just published. Discount liberal. Smart men can make first-rate wages. Apply to J. O. WRIGHT & CO., No. 377 Broadway, third floor.

WANTED—A TEACHER IN AN INDUSTRIAL School in this City. Also, an agent to solicit funds; both of undoubted Christian character. Unemployed clergymen preferred. Address L. S. T., Times Office.

WANTED—A CLERK IN A BUTTER STORE; none but Americans need apply, with satisfactory reference. HEALY & BROOKS, No. 293 Bowery.

TO PRINTERS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, 18 to 20 years of age, who can work a card press, do jobbing, &c., and board with his employer, may find steady employment. A good character required. Address, with name and reference, EMPLOYER, Box No. 144 Times Office.

NOTICE.—A VERY DESIRABLE OPPORTUNITY for a permanent engagement is open for a person of superior taste, to attend to the selection of patterns for a calico printing establishment. Address Box No. 2, General Post-Office, with references as to ability.

REAL ESTATE.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—FIFTH-AVENUE.
One lot northeast corner of 5th-av. and 114th-st., 25x100 feet.
Four lots on east side of 5th-av., between 114th and 115th sts., 25x100 feet each.
One lot on south side of 115th-st., 100 feet east of 5th-av., 20x100 feet.
Three lots on south side of 105th-st., 175 feet east of 5th-av.
These lots are on the grade. Apply to THOMAS DUGAN, No. 848 Broadway, a few doors below 14th-st.

FIRE-PROOF STORES, LOFTS AND OFFICES TO LET.—In the Times Building, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau sts. Apply on the premises.

FARM FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE FARM of the late William Williamson, in the town of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., one mile from Bedford station, on the Harlem Railroad, containing about 120 acres. Through the centre runs the beautiful stream Broad Brook; on the premises are a large new house, an excellent well of soft water near the door, a large new barn, carriage-house, &c.; also, three apple orchards. The above farm will be sold on the premises, Dec. 2, at 12 o'clock M. For particulars, inquire of T. Williamson, No. 27 Chambers-st.; F. Lyon, near the farm; or of the undersigned, at Bedford.
A. WILLIAMSON, Executor.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A COTTAGE WITH large garden, 12 lots, filled with all kinds of fine fruits, &c.; the house has eight large airy rooms; gas in every room; a fine conservatory leading from the parlors; also, a large carriage-house and stable, with four good rooms over; fine pump of spring water and cistern in the garden. The whole will be rented for $450 per year to a responsible tenant. Apply to Mr. GEORGE GROVE, 21st-st., South Brooklyn, adjoining the premises. Cars pass the end of the street every five minutes. Commands a very fine view of the water.

FOR SALE AT DECIDED BARGAINS—A large mansion, with 28 lots of ground, on 89th and 90th sts. and Avenue A, near the East River, a most charming locality. Also, directly opposite the above, a new and elegant double two-story and attic house, with four lots of ground; the house is modernly arranged, with furnace, gas and Croton water throughout; 75 per cent. of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—AT LLOYD'S NECK, LONG ISLAND, three hundred acres of land, suitable for building sites; beautifully located, well wooded, and with fine water fronts. The climate is remarkably salubrious. It has fine fishing-grounds, and is approachable by steamer daily, in 2½ hours from the City. Inquire of HENRY LLOYD, Lloyd's Neck, L. I., or of G. H. KELSEY, No. 146 West 12th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—BY ORDER OF EXECUTORS, THE valuable property, 31 and 33 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., consisting of one two and one three-story brick attic basement houses. Also, the brick building in the rear, extending across both lots. This property is admirably adapted for first-class tenant houses, or mechanical purposes, there being room for a small steam engine in the rear of the rear building. Lots 25 feet each by 103. Terms easy. Apply to D. THOMPSON, No. 63 Pine-st.

ALL OR A PART OF THE HOUSE TO LET and furniture for sale, in Brooklyn, on very favorable terms, as the occupant is about to move West; a good brick house, with twelve rooms and all modern improvements, and in a desirable neighborhood, No. 16 Green-av., near Fulton-av. cars; house in good order; rent $375; lease two years from May next; furniture good and about $1,300 in value. Call at the house before 11 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE ON THIRTIETH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—FOR SALE—A valuable three-story and basement brown-stone front house and lot on the north side of 30th-st., between 5th and Madison avs. The house is 21x54, is well built and in thorough repair, and furnished with Croton water, furnace and gas, and its immediate proximity to 5th-av. renders it a very desirable residence. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 35 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—IN WILLIAMSBURG—TWO MODern-built 3-story brick houses, with basement and sub-cellars, water, gas-fixtures, ranges, &c., in complete order. Property situated next to corner South 8th and 6th sts. Location unexceptionable and terms easy to a good tenant. Inquire of J. V. MESEROLE, Basement Williamsburg City Bank.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR LEASE. —Persons desirous of buying or purchasing houses and lots in the best situations, and on the most favorable terms, will do well to call on PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 263 Broadway. N. B.—For sale, several lots on Murray Hill and opposite the Central Park.

HOUSE WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, well located, within 30 minutes walk of the Exchange; price about $4,000 to $6,000. A plain, substantial brick house preferred. Address Box No. 216 Post-Office, giving location and price asked.

FOR SALE—IN THE CITY OF HARTFORD, Conn., the late residence of John H. Webb, deceased, known as No. 13 Morgan-st. A large and comfortable dwelling-house, together with the adjoining grounds, 230 feet front and about 150 feet deep. Address FRANCIS B. HALL, No. 13 Morgan-st., Hartford, Conn.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF HOUSE NO. 112 Ludlow-st., containing six rooms. A small family of grown persons preferred. Location very desirable. Possession immediately. For further particulars, apply to WM. HORTON, No. 194 Chatham-square.

FARM IN OLD VIRGINIA.—A GOOD FARM in Culpepper County would be exchanged for a neat moderate-priced house and lot, or vacant lots well located, in either Newark or Patterson, N. J. Farm and property to be taken, to be free of mortgage. Apply to F. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.

NORTH AMERICAN LAND AGENCY.—Taxes paid in all the Western States; Deeds recorded and Titles investigated. Address SYDNEY MYERS, Galesburg, Ill., or inquire of T. R. JACKSON, Architect, No. 339 Broadway, New-York.

FOUR YEARS' LEASE OF BROADWAY property, corner Grand-st., for sale or to let from May 1, 1859; now occupied by the Pacific Bank. For further particulars, inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock.

AN EXCELLENT FARM OF 107 ACRES for sale in Orange County, in a thickly settled farming section, 3½ miles from depot. Good buildings, fruit, fences, soil, &c. C. H. OLIVER, No. 51 Liberty-st.

WANTED TO RENT—A SECOND OR THIRD loft, possession Jan. 1, located between Park-place and Chambers-st., and Broadway and Church-st. Address A. B. & CO., No. 251 Greenwich-st.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY ENGLISH BASEment, brown-stone house, No. 144 West 34th-st., furnished, will be let for $100 per month. Apply to VAN-WINKLE & WINANS, No. 41 Pine-st.

TO LET—STEAM POWER AT THE LOWEST rates, at the Empire Works, foot of East 24th and 26th sts.; engines one thousand-horse power. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES TO LET.—GOOD OFFICES AT VERY reasonable rents in the Park Bank Building, Nos. 3 and 5 Beekman-st. Apply in the Bank.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is well known, cures TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, for flushed, red or heated faces. HAIR DYE, instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE for the hair to grow, and make stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, Philadelphia; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; IVES, Salem; GREEN, Worcester, and druggists generally.

SAFES FOR SALE.—TWO OF LILLIE'S PAtent Fire-proof Safes, new. Apply to SMITH, HEGEMAN & CO., No. 30 Broad-st.

TEETH EXTRACTED BY ELECTRICITY, which can be applied to all cases without giving the slightest pain to the patient. No charge for extracting where Artificial Teeth are inserted. N. B. GRIFFIN, No. 267 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.

PARIS HOTEL DE BAVIERE.
No. 17 Rue du Conservatoire, corner of the Rue Bergère. This Family Hotel, established in the newest style, and situated near the Boulevards, offers every comfort desirable for strangers visiting Paris.
The landlord, Mr. G. A. DREININGER and servants speak English. American, English and German newspapers taken in.

MADISON-SQUARE HOTEL,
Corner 24th-st. and Broadway,
New-York.
JOHN L. MOORE, Proprietor.

BLANCARD HOUSE—BROADWAY AND 12TH-st., New-York. Fashionably located, elegantly furnished with every modern improvement, and now open for the accommodation of private families and gentlemen. Board $2 per day. By the week at lower rates. Public favor respectfully solicited by the new management. BANCARD & MACLELAN.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, WITH NO SMALL children, occupying a fine wide first-class four story house, newly and handsomely furnished throughout, this Fall, having more room than they use, would rent, furnished or unfurnished, the entire second floor to one or two gentlemen and their wives, or the same number of gentlemen. Plain, substantial business men preferred. Those desiring all the comforts of a home, with a liberally-furnished table, and the cooking done well and clean, can have it by addressing G. T., Times Office. Location central, and near Broadway. First-class references given and required. No other boarders taken.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—WITH large grounds—a very desirable private house. Wanted—a few single gentlemen or one family—in a private family with large rooms and the best of board. This house has all the modern improvements. References given and required. No house in Brooklyn presents better facilities than this one for a family or gentlemen who will pay a fair price for a comfortable house. Call at No. 60 Willow-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE may obtain board in a private family, where there are no other boarders; location below 34th-st.; three pleasant rooms on second floor, with Croton water, home-made bread, pastry, &c. Terms, $20 a week, including fire, gas, and washing. Unexceptionable references required. Address G. B., Box No. 146 Times Office.

BOARDING.—TWO GENTLEMEN AND THEIR wives, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms with board at reasonable rates for the Winter in the best location in Brooklyn, near the ferries. Apply at No. 26 Livingston, near Court-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A FRONT PARLOR AND BEDroom, handsomely furnished, on second floor, with all modern improvements; very desirable for persons wanting a pleasant, comfortable home, in a small family and no children. Dinner at 5½ o'clock. References exchanged, at No. 371 4th-st., near Lafayette-place.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO ROOMS TO LET TO single gentlemen, with or without breakfast, in a private family in 13th-st.; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 30 East 13th-st., between University-place and 5th-av.

BOARDING.—THE SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR to let, with board, unfurnished. Also, a parlor and bedroom on the first floor, furnished, will be let to a gentleman and lady, or a single gentleman. Family private. Apply at No. 132 Lexington-av., corner 29th-st.

BOARDING.—DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH board, may be obtained, by applying at No. 161 East 13th-st., between Broadway and 2d-av.; the house has all modern improvements; neighborhood cannot be surpassed; dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—THOSE SEEKING QUIET, GENteel board in a private family, where they may enjoy the comforts of home, may find very desirable rooms at No. 236 West 22d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SINGLE GENTLEmen can be accommodated with partial board in a private family; gas and bath in the house. References exchanged at No. 66 Amity-st.

BOARDING.—TWO PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH board, can be obtained at No. 58 7th-st., near 2d-av. The house has all the modern improvements, gas, bath, &c.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs. AUSTIN'S, No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, single rooms. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—GENTLEMEN AND WIVES AND single gentlemen may obtain desirable rooms, with board, at No. 199 16th-st. Location very pleasant.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen.
E. BOUTON.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE FRONT Parlor, with gas, fire, breakfast and tea, in Hicks-st., between Wall and South Ferries, can be furnished an elderly gentleman who may desire to live in a private family. Address H. S., Box No. 136 Times Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms, for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, at No. 73 State-st., convenient to Wall or Atlantic-st. ferry. Accommodations superior and terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND his wife, in a genteel private family; location up town; two furnished rooms will be required. Undoubted references will be given. Address KENDALL, Box No. 146 Times Office.

EARLY DINNERS UP-TOWN.—GENTLEMEN can have all their meals, without rooms, at low rates by the week; breakfast, 7 to 12; dinner, 2 to 7; supper, till 12 at night. Also, elegantly-furnished chambers and parlors, single or in suites, with full board for families and bachelors, at the Blancard, Broadway and 12th-st.

TWO GENTLEMEN DESIRING A COMFORTABLE home for the Winter, can have a large nicely-furnished parlor, with grate, for $8 per week; or, if they require partial board, $10. The house has all the modern improvements. Location West side, below 4th-st. Address HARRIS, Box No. 120 Times Office.

SUITES OF ROOMS, FURNISHED OR unfurnished, with or without board, at No. 19 Union-square; also, single rooms; house has been newly furnished, and has all the modern improvements; one of the most beautiful locations in the City. Best of references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—PRIVATE BOARD.—A SUITE of elegantly-furnished rooms on second floor, to let to a family of first-class boarders or three single gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required. Apply at No. 26 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FAMILY OF THREE OR FIVE PERSONS can be accommodated, in a private French family, with board and comfortable rooms on the second floor of a first-class house situated in Madison-av. Terms moderate. For particulars, address N. E., Madison-square Post-Office.

PRIVATE BOARD—ONE OR TWO GENTLEMEN can obtain pleasant rooms with board in a private family where only few boarders are taken, on application at No. 43 East 20th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway. References exchanged.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TWO UNFURnished parlors in a modern house, with all improvements, either together or singly. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 613 3d-av., near 37th-st., or address L. A., Box No. 313 Post-Office.

TO LET WITH BOARD—TO TWO PERsons, a large front or back room on second floor, in a first-class house, up-town, for $12 per week, including gas and fire; family private; dinner at 6. Address A. B., Box No. 177 Times Office.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, IN A SMALL PRIVATE family, a suite of handsomely furnished rooms, either together or single, to families or single gentlemen. Reference given and required. Dine at 6 o'clock. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st.

WANTED—IN OR NEAR BROADWAY, BEtween 10th and 17th sts., on the west side, handsome apartments, consisting of parlor and two bedrooms attached on second floor, with bath-room, &c. Grate fires in parlor and one bedroom, and a private table for an elderly lady, her daughter and servant. Apply at No. 156 2d-av.

WANTED—BY TWO GENTLEMEN, A LARGE room, with breakfast and dinner at 6; location above 14th-st., between 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No. 196 Times Office.

HOME WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY AND her daughter, aged 14, where she could give her services as housekeeper; would take the entire charge of a widower's house and family, or as nurse in a gentleman's family. A good home the chief object. Best of references given. Address HOME, Box No. 114 Times Office, or apply at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry, Brooklyn.

WATER-CURE HOME ON THE "COST Principle" so successfully carried out by Mr. Underhill in his "Unitary Home." Patients received and treated at exact cost. A few boarders will be taken on the same principle. For circulars and information, apply to EMILY B. WIENS, Physician, No. 47 West 13th-st.

A HOME.—A LADY LIVING ALONE OFFERS A home on very easy terms to a young woman (or widow) of quiet, steady habits, and who is during the day engaged in business. Address, prepaid, Mrs. COBB, care of Burt & Cage, tea dealers, No. 116 6th-av.

TWO YOUNG LADIES CAN BE ACCOMMODATED in a private French family, with board, and a comfortable fourth floor room, by applying at No. 132 Madison-av., near 32d-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board, the second floor, consisting of four rooms, with water closet, bath and gas. Will be rented low for the Winter. Apply at No. 121 Varick-st.

PLEASANT ROOM TO LET—ON WAVERley-place, near Washington-square. Possession immediately. Address Box No. 3,104 New-York Post-Office.

A STUDENT OF THE UNIVERSITY WISHES teaching and board in a private family. Can give good reference. Address D. G., Box No. 150 Times office.

LOST AND FOUND.

$300 REWARD WILL BE GIVEN FOR the following property, supposed to be lost between the Battery and 29d-st., by the way of Broadway and the 6th-av. cars, taken at the Astor House: 10 $100 bills and 1 $50 bill on the Bank of Republic; 1 $100 bill Merchants and Farmers' Bank, Albany; $400 in small bills of various denominations of City and country currency. Also, a check from S. S. Cummings to order on Bank of Republic. The above reward will be given, or a proportionate reward for the money or any portion of it, left with Capt. Dowling, Sixth Ward Station-house.

$25 REWARD.—LOST ON THE SEVENTH-av. a memorandum book, containing four notes drawn by Thos. Playford; pocket-book has the name George C. Byrne. The above reward will be paid at the Times Office for the above.

$25 REWARD.—LOST, IN 5TH-AV., BETWEEN 9th and 30th sts., on Sunday, between 3 and 4 o'clock, a lady's Gold Hunting-cased WATCH, white dial, second hand marked E. L., inside. The above reward will be paid for it at No. 23 5th-av.

LOST—ON SATURDAY EVENING LAST—A BOX containing FOUR DIAMOND RINGS, between Maiden-lane and 32d-st.; supposed to be lost in an 8th-av. car. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 1 Maiden-lane.

FOUND—FOUR PASTEL PAINTINGS.—THREE are portraits, and one a fancy picture of a lady. Apply to JAMES PRENTICE, No. 1 Chambers-st.

A. EVERDELL'S—WEDDING CARDS.—THESE celebrated Cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had at [illegible] Broadway corner Duane-st. Orders by mail solicited, and specimens sent on application.

SHIPPING.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The extreme A 1 clipper ship
NEPTUNE'S FAVORITE,
LANE, Commander, is now rapidly loading at Pier No. 15 East River, foot of Wall-st. This magnificent ship has no superior, and scarcely a rival in the trade. In model, build, ventilation, and all appointments, she is truly superb. Has been to San Francisco twice, making the passages in 100 and 112 days respectively, and always makes quick time, and delivers her cargo in superior condition. We request shippers to visit her, and think they will readily agree with us, that she is the ship of the port, and by far the most desirable conveyance now offering for San Francisco. For balance of freight, apply to
WM. T. COLEMAN & CO.
No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building.
Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & Co. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

COLEMAN'S
CALIFORNIA LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO, sailing regularly on advertised days.—Clipper of SATURDAY, Nov. 13—The superior A 1 clipper ship
WALTER LORD,
PERKINS, Commander, is now receiving the balance of her cargo at Pier No. 27, E. R. This is a very fine and substantially-built ship, medium clipper, sails remarkably fast, is supplied with a full set of Emerson's improved patent ventilators, and always delivers her cargoes in fine order. She insures at the lowest rates, and her engagements being already large, will have prompt dispatch as above. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st., Tontine Building. Agents in San Francisco, Messrs. WM. T. COLEMAN & CO. Exchange on San Francisco for sale, in sums to suit. Limited advances made on shipments of approved merchandise.

FOR CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSAGE.
THROUGH IN FORTY-EIGHT HOURS OR LESS.
First-class Cabin Passage, $15.
Freight on measurement goods, 10 cents per foot.
Butter, Cheese and Lard, ½ cent per pound.
Bacon and Hams, $3 per cask.
The Splendid Side-wheel Steamship
JAMES ADGER,
R. ADAMS, Commander,
will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

Montgomery, Ala.	$25	Columbia, S. C.	$20
Atlanta, Ga.	25	Jacksonville, Fla.	20
Augusta, Ga.	20	Pilatka, Fla.	23

For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The NASHVILLE will succeed on Saturday, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M.

SPEED—COMFORT—ECONOMY.
FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain I. CROWELL, will leave on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 3 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River. Through tickets can be had for the following places. Fare as low as by any other steamers from New-York to Savannah. Accommodations superior. New-York to New-Orleans, $38 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $30; Atlanta, Ga., $22; Albany, Ga., $26. New-York to Columbus, Ga., $25; Macon, Ga., $21; Savannah, $15. N. B.—Persons wishing through tickets must apply one hour before departure of steamer. For freight or passage, apply to SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON, No. 13 Broadway. The rate of freight by this steamer will be 10 cents per foot, for measurement. Goods and other articles in proportion.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.
STEAM TO ALL PARTS OF GREAT BRITAIN, VIA GALWAY, IRELAND.
THE SHORTEST SEA PASSAGE BETWEEN AMERICA AND EUROPE.
NEW-YORK AND GALWAY STEAMSHIP LINE.
This line is composed of powerful and fast-sailing steamships, ably officered, and furnished with everything requisite to render the voyage safe and agreeable. The departures from New-York for Galway, will be as follows, until further notice, viz:
INDIAN EMPIRE......E. COURTENAY......Saturday, Oct. 23.
PACIFIC......WM. C. THOMPSON......Monday, Nov. 8.
Persons visiting Ireland reach their destination in three-fourths the time taken by any other route, and all have an opportunity of visiting places and scenery of unrivaled interest in Ireland.
Price of passage, including free tickets by the usual railroad routes, from Galway to any of the principal cities of Great Britain, at the following greatly reduced rates: First-Class, $90; Second Class, $60; Third Class, $30.
Those wishing to bring out their friends can purchase tickets for their passage in third class, from Galway, at $30; or from other cities in Great Britain, accessible by railroad, at $35. A liberal cabin table will be provided, and cooked provisions for third-class passengers to and from Galway; but they must provide themselves with a tin plate, quart mug, knife, fork, spoon, water-can, and their own bedding.
For freight and passage, and further particulars, apply to the undersigned, at their offices, No. 61 Hudson-st., corner of Jay, and No. 64 Broadway. Application for freight and passage may also be made at any of the offices of the Company on their express routes.
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., Consignees.
ALEX. HOLLAND, Manager.
New-York, Sept. 30, 1858.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$130
Second Cabin Passage......75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage......$110
Second Cabin Passage......60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Nov. 3.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Nov. 10.
AMERICA, Wickman, leaves Boston, Wed'day, Nov. 17.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 24.
NIAGARA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 1.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 8.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 15.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York, Wed'day, Dec. 22.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 29.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

GREAT UNITED STATES MAIL SOUTHERN STEAMSHIP LINES—FOR HAVANA AND KEY WEST, FLA., VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—The splendid and favorite steamship ISABEL, Captain WM. ROLLINS, will leave Charleston for Key West and Havana on the 4th and 19th of each month. The Charleston steamships will leave this port for Charleston every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4, North River, connecting with the ISABEL for the above ports. Through tickets may be had on application to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP PERSIA FOR LIVERPOOL.—The PERSIA, C. H. E. JUDKINS, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY NEXT, 10th inst. A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, and the PERSIA, from 8½ to 9½ A. M., to convey passengers and baggage on board. The ASIA will sail Nov. 24.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The clipper ship IVANHOE, Captain LANE, in consequence of the storm will take freight, this day, (Tuesday.) Shippers will please send in bills lading. The extreme clipper ship STARLIGHT will succeed the IVANHOE, and load at same pier. Apply to ROSS, FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine, corner of William-st.
Agents at San Francisco, Messrs. D. L. ROSS & CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE United States Mail steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below."
For freight or passage, apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent,
No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail Dec. 11.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed by the great Southern mail line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest, and most expeditious route. Passenger's fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to HENRY LUDLAM, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANTIC Screw Steamship Co.'s new and first-class steamship HUNTSVILLE, JNO. A. POST, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Cabin passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through tickets to New-Orleans, $39 50; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $30; Albany, Ga., $26; Atlanta and Columbus, $22; Macon, $21. Freight, 10 cents per foot, and proportionate rates. Insurance one-half per cent. Apply to
H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, DUBLIN AND LONDONDERRY, without delay, for $30.—Return tickets to either of the above places good for six months, by any steamer of the line, $60.
FROM NEW-YORK.
GLASGOW, Thompson, Wednesday, Nov. 24, at 12, noon.
EDINBURGH, Cumming, Wednesday, Dec. 22, at 12, noon.
Rates of Passage—Cabin, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. For freight or passage, apply to ROBERT CRAIG, No. 17 Broadway.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against FREEMAN HUNT, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE W. and JOHN A. WOOD, No. 142 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 13, 1858.
ELIZABETH T. HUNT, } Administrators.
WILLIAM PARMENTER, }
s14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM C. McKEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 57 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of May next. Dated, New-York, the 1st day of November, 1858.
GEORGE C. GRUNDY, Administrator.
n2-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WASHINGTON CALDER, late of Keyport, New-Jersey, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of WAKEMAN & LATTING, No. 56 Fulton-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 31, 1858.
ELIZABETH CALDER, Administratrix.
je1-law6mTu*

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov. 8, 1858, trains will leave 26th-st., New-York, as follows:
8.00 A. M. for White Plains.
8.30 A. M. Williams Bridge.
10 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
11.30 A. M. White Plains.
2.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
3 P. M. Millerton.
4 P. M. Croton Falls.
5 P. M. White Plains.
6.15 P. M. from White and Centre sts.
8.30 P. M. Williams Bridge.
RETURNING WILL LEAVE.
5 A. M. from White Plains.
6.40 A. M. Williams Bridge.
7 A. M. Croton Falls.
7 A. M. Millerton.
7.30 A. M. White Plains.
8.15 A. M. Mail Train for Albany.
10.30 A. M. from Williams Bridge.
12.30 P. M. from White Plains.
3 P. M. from White Plains.
5 P. M. from Williams Bridge.
WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May [illegible], 1858, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and principal intermediate stations. Mail, at 9 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburgh, Middletown and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad for Syracuse; at Corning with the Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend, with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville, with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. [illegible], 1858.—Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains, and at 5:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 4 and 5 P. M.
Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. only.
JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM [illegible] 30, 1858, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express Trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Troy and Troy Passenger train, 11:30 A. M., and [illegible] P. M.; for Sing Sing, 10 A. M., 4 P. M., and [illegible] P. M.; Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Peekskill, [illegible] and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:30 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8 P. M.; and Albany at 4:45 and 10:30 A. M., and [illegible] and 8:15 P. M.; on Sundays at 8:45 P. M.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, from JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3. New-Jersey Accommodation, 12 M., fare $2 25. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.
J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer IOLAS, [illegible] A. M.; 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M. The cars leave Flushing at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., and 1, 4 and 6:30 P. M., conveying passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 30 minutes. Fare 20 cents. WM. H. SMITH, Secretary.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—LEAVE SOUTH Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, 10 A. M.; Yaphank, 3½; Syosset, 4½; Hempstead, 4½; Jamaica, [illegible] P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

TO NEW-HAVEN, FARE ONE DOLLAR—Berths free, by ELM CITY at 3 P. M., from Peck-slip. To Hartford, by the GRANITE STATE, every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4 P. M.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.
On and after Nov. 4, the CHAMPION will leave on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 11 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND ROCKY NECK, LANDING AT WHITE STONE.—The steamer CATALINE leaves Roosevelt-st., Pier No. 24, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at [illegible] o'clock. Freight taken at low prices.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SOLE MEDAL OF HONOR AT THE UNIVERSAL EXHIBITION OF 1855.
DEPOT OF THE ALEXANDRE ORGANS.
Adapted to the use of drawing-rooms, churches, lodges and schools.
This magnificent instrument, introduced by THALBERG into the United States, has been adopted by the most eminent artists of Europe and America, Mlle. Wolfe, Liszt, Gottschalk, Villanova, &c., &c.
Prices, $[illegible].
A descriptive circular sent to any address on application to
BERNARD & FABREGUETTES, Jr.,
No. 51 Dey-st.
Importers of Busson's Accordeons, Violin Strings, &c.
Just published;
A complete Instructor for the Alexandre Organ.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms No. 694 Broadway.
C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.
ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

A COSTLY ROSEWOOD DRAWING-ROOM PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE—At No. [illegible] 6th-av. [illegible] 7-octave, elegantly finished, with [illegible] all the modern improvements [illegible] powerful tone, pearl keys, carved legs [illegible] makers, two years' warrantee [illegible] of the most magnificent pianos [illegible]. Price $325. In perfect order, and will be [illegible] required. Must be sold for the highest price offered. Apply day or evening, for three days.

PIANO-FORTES.
SOEBBELER & SCHMIDT,
No. 483 Broome-st.,
One block east of Broadway,
Manufacturers of GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTES. Purchasers in want of a first-class instrument are invited to inspect our stock.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS [illegible] make, at great bargains. [illegible] tremely low prices, ranging from $25 to $[illegible]. One of the largest catalogues of music in the United States. Musical instruments and musical merchandise of all kinds at the lowest possible rates. Pianos and melodeons to let, and monthly payments received for the same. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

GOLD-MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS.—STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York, have received the first premium [illegible] in competition with the best makers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano warranted for three years. Prices moderate.

A RARE CHANCE TO CASH PURCHASERS.—A splendid 7-octave [illegible] piano, double round corners, finished back [illegible] carved legs and lyre inlaid with pearl, original price $[illegible], $300, scalloped keys; fully warranted [illegible] turned one year gratis. Apply to McDONALD & CO., No. 245 6th-av.

A SPLENDID 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD piano, large round corners, carved legs and serpentine moulding, with full patent metallic frame, made expressly for the Crystal Palace Exhibition, and [illegible] not finished in time. Can be seen at No. 127 East 20th-st. Three years' warrantee. Price $225.

PIANOS—RICHLY CARVED OR PLAIN—OF THE best makers, lower than at any other house in New-York. Pianos (plain or carved) and melodeons to let. A 7-octave piano, little used, in perfect order, at a bargain, at the new warerooms, No. 341 and 343 Broadway, New-York.
J. E. FRIEND.

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated Piano-fortes, [illegible] constructed with the patent Arch Wrest-Plank [illegible] chasers in want of a superior instrument will find it to their advantage to call.

A MOST EXCELLENT ROSEWOOD piano-forte, new, and of exceedingly fine [illegible] touch, fully warranted, will be sold at a very great bargain. A second-hand piano taken in exchange, by ALBERT WEBER, Manufacturer, No. [illegible] West Broadway.

HAZLETON BROTHERS, PIANO-FORTE Manufacturers, No. 99 Centre-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos at the lowest rates. Each Piano warranted to give satisfaction and guaranteed for three years.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—(SUCCESSORS TO BACON & RAVEN,) Piano-forte Manufacturers, warerooms No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a large assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT CHANCE.—SPLENDID GRAND DIAGOnal 7-octave rosewood piano, made by one of the best makers, and warranted, cost $600, been used a few months, in perfect order, will be sold for $300. Inquire at [illegible].

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF J. HUGGINS & CO., and HUGGINS & NOAKES, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts will be settled by JAMES HUGGINS, and all dues to the said firm to be collected by him. JAMES HUGGINS,
THOMAS NOAKES.
New-York, Nov. 6, 1858.
J. HUGGINS, will continue to carry on the Printing, Lithographing and Show-Card Writing business at the same place, No. 429 Broadway.

RECEIVER OF TAXES' OFFICE, NEW CITY HALL, CHAMBERS-ST.—New-York, Nov. 1, 1858.—Notice is hereby given that 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st of December, on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent. will be added on the 15th day of December.
No money will be received after 2 o'clock P. M. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I HAVE sold my business, formerly carried on by Friedrich & Lehmann to THEODORE A. FRIEDRICH. He will continue the same, and settle all business accounts against the above firm—No. [illegible] Chambers-st., New-York. [illegible]

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT the brush factory, 229 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building, Franklin-square. All articles sold at lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPER.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

[illegible]

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 267,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ARTISANS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 145,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the ARTISANS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Friday, [illegible]:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $8,132,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 2,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. L. JENKINS, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $12,707,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 2,731,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 1,975 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 8,303,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 211,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD HAIGHT, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
EDWARD HAIGHT, President.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,475,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. MEEKER, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
EDWARD ROBINSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBT. H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,447,411 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. W. DUER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. DUER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
MATTHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 34,105 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... 109,321 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 318,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. ELDREDGE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. STEPHENSON, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 117,318 [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. G. WILLIAMS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... [illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
A. M. EAGLESON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,931,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. CARTWRIGHT, Assistant Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. CARTWRIGHT, Ass't Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,507,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,011,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. F. WARNER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. F. WARNER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... [illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... [illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
ANDREW KUNKEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $360,102 00
Average amount of Specie ... 31,187 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 83,740 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 135,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
WM. H. RIBLET, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,010,514 01
Average amount of Specie ... 136,913 88
Average amount of Circulation ... 142,927 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,742,[illegible] 14
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $750,094 47
Average amount of Specie ... 108,519 72
Average amount of Circulation ... 187,779 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 666,836 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $339,475 84
Average amount of Specie ... 63,251 45
Average amount of Circulation ... 45,345 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 241,378 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SAMUEL B. WHITE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,429,780 80
Average amount of Specie ... 231,315 67
Average amount of Circulation ... 99,529 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 874,055 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,802,616 62
Average amount of Specie ... 297,179 78
Average amount of Circulation ... 205,046 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,611,522 78
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES BUELL, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAMES BUELL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $865,763 86
Average amount of Specie ... 192,722 54
Average amount of Circulation ... 197,040 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 823,039 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, DANIEL V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DANL. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,085,979 72
Average amount of Specie ... 312,918 58
Average amount of Circulation ... 261,245 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,[illegible] 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
T. R. ACLY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday morning, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,366,319 97
Average amount of Specie ... 1,074,201 98
Average amount of Circulation ... 220,364 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,282,343 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $941,431 64
Average amount of Specie ... 155,155 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,648 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 734,097 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,727,110 38
Average amount of Specie ... 263,128 34
Average amount of Circulation ... 164,621 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,280,104 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD S. WILLIAMS, President of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHD. S. WILLIAMS, President.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,970,906 54
Average amount of Specie ... 852,419 01
Average amount of Circulation, including notes of the late Mechanics' Bank ... 280,772 10
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,672,775 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $926,662 80
Average amount of Specie ... 126,297 61
Average amount of Circulation ... 75,054 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 524,097 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. H. FONDA, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. H. FONDA, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
A. D. W. BALDWIN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $782,911 03
Average amount of Specie ... 150,[illegible] 22
Average amount of Circulation ... 130,496 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 743,163 23
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,601,135 35
Average amount of Specie ... 467,486 68
Average amount of Circulation ... 87,793 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,300,241 13
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $5,787,877 91
*Average amount of Specie ... 1,637,410 85
Average amount of assumed Circulation of the late Merchants' Bank ... 200,375 86
Average amount of Deposits ... 5,875,486 52
*Under this head are included Coin, Bullion, Clearing House and Mint Certificates.
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JACOB D. VERMILYE, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,069,261 13
Average amount of Specie ... 316,779 88
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank ... 141,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,493,723 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $7,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ... 1,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ... [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ... 6,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE I. SENEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. I. SENEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,002,610 00
Average amount of Specie ... 243,662 21
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,305 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,054,425 63
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. M. HARRIS, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. M. HARRIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. A. LOWE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,322,322 46
Average amount of Specie ... 237,436 18
Average amount of Circulation, of the late National Bank ... 171,135 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,185,436 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. D. TAPPEN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. FRANCIS CORRY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $362,768 15
Average amount of Specie ... 22,064 01
Average amount of Circulation ... 92,443 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 283,036 60
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. H. WYCKOFF, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $434,993 47
Average amount of Specie ... 88,903 23
Average amount of Circulation ... 165,055 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 191,516 08
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. S. MCPHERSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $296,385 86
Average amount of Specie ... 27,226 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,637 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 306,652 97
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JOHN HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $314,899 45
Average amount of Specie ... 150,452 49
Average amount of Circulation ... 39,536 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 344,756 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,713,022 28
Average amount of Specie ... 475,243 33
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,891 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 1,570,945 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANDY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
J. O. HARGER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $573,689 03
Average amount of Specie ... 63,646 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 29,801 50
Average amount of Deposits ... 410,950 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of November, 1858.
MARTIN L. BRYANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,079,015 06
Average amount of Specie ... 170,445 34
Average amount of Circulation ... 131,385 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 929,945 42
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BUCK, Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. BUCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PARK BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $4,368,195 32
Average amount of Specie ... 1,039,980 47
Average amount of Circulation ... 184,742 17
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,912,556 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier of the PARK BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
GEORGE E. LEMPE, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $874,360 09
Average amount of Specie ... 117,943 73
Average amount of Circulation ... 117,691 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 541,409 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
P. S. PALMER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,606,744 02
Average amount of Specie ... 614,530 09
Average amount of Circulation ... 119,739 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 3,072,829 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,161,809 23
Average amount of Specie ... 182,411 55
Average amount of Circulation ... 97,080 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 783,352 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHIBALD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
THOS. L. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,318,369 95
Average amount of Specie ... 157,116 77
Average amount of Circulation ... 199,138 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 891,277 10
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $3,916,701 00
Average amount of Specie ... 616,301 00
Average amount of Circulation ... 186,380 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 4,330,108 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $1,290,562 25
Average amount of Specie ... 170,393 23
Average amount of Circulation ... 313,839 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 775,576 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
E. B. FELLOWES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 6, 1858:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ... $2,899,266 77
Average amount of Specie ... 325,131 97
Average amount of Circulation ... 137,116 00
Average amount of Deposits ... 2,347,698 38
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of November, 1858.
JIREH BULL, Commissioner of Deeds.

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.—BANKERS wishing a Commissioner of Deeds to care for the above statements, will address a note to J. O. HARGER, Times Office.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT, BANKER, NO. 76 BEAVER-ST., ISSUES LETTERS OF CREDIT, AVAILABLE TO TRAVELERS IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

COLLECTIONS IN CALIFORNIA made by A. BELMONT, No. 76 Beaver-st.

SWEENY, RITTENHOUSE, FANT & CO., BANKERS, WASHINGTON, D. C. PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO COLLECTIONS here, or in Virginia. Returns made on day of maturity at current rates. Refer to Metropolitan Bank, New-York. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., BANKERS, CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT, for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, FIRE, INLAND NAVIGATION AND TRANSPORTATION. No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 14, 1858. (80 per cent. of the profits to the assured.)
DIVIDEND.—THIS COMPANY HAS THIS DAY declared a scrip dividend of Thirty-one (31) per cent. upon the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st December, 1857.
Also, an interest dividend, payable in cash on demand, of Six per cent. upon all the outstanding scrip.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	James Warren,	Josiah Oakes,
Daniel B. Fearing,	Arthur Leary,	Jos'h Gaillard, Jr.,
Wm. H. Russell,	M. W. Hamilton,	J. W. Waterbury,
A. C. Downing,	Dennis Duer,	Wm. H. Cary,
G. B. Lamar,	Jno. Steward, Jr.,	Geo. T. Adee,
Wm. B. Duncan,	R. B. Minturn,	J. J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Reuben Withers,	J. Howland,
I. Townsend,	F. C. Gantor,	Rob. S. Hone,
D. D. Smith,	F. G. Foster,	J. P. G. Foster,
S. V. Hoffman,	J. Anthony, Jr.,	J. A. C. Gray.

This Company having its capital and surplus, $250,000, securely invested, is prepared to insure against loss and damage by fire, inland navigation and transportation on favorable terms.
The Company provides that after paying interest to the stockholders, at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum, 80 per cent. of the remaining profits are to be divided among the insured in scrip bearing interest. The Company offers to dealers the same security as any other Stock Company, and in addition a liberal participation of the profits.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, SUPERIOR COURT, August Term, 1858.
UPON THE COMPLAINT OF THE BANK Commissioners of said State, this Court hath appointed FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, of Danbury, and WILLIAM A. JUDD, of Bethel, Receivers of the Hatters' Bank, of said Bethel, and hath limited and appointed till the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858, for the creditors of said Bank to present their claims against the same to said Receivers, and all claims not presented within the time so limited will be debarred.
Test. AMOS S. TREAT, Clerk.
The undersigned hereby give notice to the creditors of the Hatters' Bank to present their claims against the same to the Receivers, at the Banking-house of the said Bank, in Bethel, in said Fairfield County, pursuant to the above decree, on or before the 20th day of November, A. D. 1858.
FREDERICK S. WILDMAN, WILLIAM A. JUDD, Receivers.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, (No. 66 William-st., corner of Cedar,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 14, 1858.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SCRIP STOCK of the AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the fourth and last installment is called, and made payable on or before Dec. 1, ensuing. By the terms of subscription and the act of incorporation, all scrip stocks on which the installments are not paid in accordance with the call of the Board of Trustees, will be forfeited. This forfeiture will be enforced on the termination of the call for the fourth installment, previous to which the second installment will be received, with interest from Sept. 1, 1857, and the third installment with interest from Sept. 1, 1858. By order of the Board of Trustees. JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

CITIZENS' BANK—NEW-YORK, NOV. 5, 1858.—At the annual election for Directors of this Bank, held on Tuesday, Nov. 2, 1858, the following named gentlemen were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Jay Jarvis,	Martin Y. Tweed,
Jas. C. Baldwin,	Wm. Close,
Daniel Bartnett,	Barney Bartram,
Robert Barkley,	Wm. Hall,
Jas. M. McLean,	Josh. N. Barnes,
Wm. J. Valentine,	Chas. Curtis.

And Edward Slosson, Richard Tweed and Charles Horton were elected Inspectors for the next ensuing election.
At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Jay Jarvis was unanimously re-elected President. S. R. COMSTOCK.

AT AN ELECTION OF DIRECTORS OF the Chatham Bank, held on Monday, 1st inst., the following-named gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	JOHN B. DUNHAM,
WILLIAM K. BELCHER,	BENJ. W. MERRIAM,
BENJAMIN W. CLAPP,	ALFRED L. ROWE,
GEORGE C. COLLINS,	CHARLES J. SHEPARD,
WILLIAM L. CONKLIN,	CHARLES SANDFORD,
JOSEPH M. COOPER,	SAMUEL UTTER,
THOMAS DAVENPORT,	OLIVER W. WOODFORD,
THOMAS WOODWARD.	

And at a meeting of the Board this day, NATHANIEL HAYDEN was unanimously elected President.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1858.

NICKEL ORE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER for sale the above article in the rock of a rich per cent. by the ton. This mine has been examined by a scientific and practical miner, from the celebrated Nickel mine of Saxony, and as far as investigated proves its superiority. Mining companies and those conversant with the business are solicited to examine this locality and satisfy themselves; its feasibility for working unsurpassed, a good water privilege on the premises, a vein three feet thick, bed lode 14, width unknown. Testimony from high scientific authority can be seen by calling on the subscribers. Shares for sale at reasonable prices. G. M. ROBERT, J. B. JENNINGS & REUBEN SAFFORD, Wawauwecous Hill, Norwich Town, Conn.

BILLS AND NOTES PAYABLE IN CANADA, where the Bank of British North America has Branches or Agencies, collected free of charge, when exchange thereon is provided for.
Drafts granted and bills purchased and collected on England, Scotland and Ireland, Australia and the British Provinces in North America.
R. C. FERGUSSON, F. H. GRAIN, C. F. SMITH, No. 29 William-st., New-York.

UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—THE UNION BANK OF LONDON, as Agents for Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, New-York, hereby give notice that they will receive money on account of that firm, for which they will issue, free of charge, LETTERS OF CREDIT OR CIRCULAR NOTES of £10 and upwards, similar to those in such extensive use on the Continent of Europe and elsewhere, payable at all the principal cities and towns in the United States, Canada, &c.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1858.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will take place at their office, (3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.,) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of November next, at 12 M., at which time there will be an election for thirteen Directors for the ensuing year. The polls will be open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed from this date to the 11th proximo.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, 3d-av., between 65th and 66th sts.
DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a quarterly dividend of two and a half per cent., payable to the stockholders, at the office of the Company, on and after the 10th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that date.
SAMUEL B. ISAACS, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.—THREE ENERGETIC, PRACTICAL business men, of long experience in the business, and character of the highest order, wish to negotiate for $30,000 to $60,000, special or general capital, with which (in connection with their own capital) to organize a Wholesale Clothing House, for Dec 1. Reference of the highest respectability. Address Z. Z., Box No. 155 Times Office.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1858.
AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Trustees held this day, WM. H. WEBB, Esq., was unanimously elected a member of the Board.
JAS. S. WYCKOFF, Secretary.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—TONTINE BUILDING, No. 88 Wall-st., New-York, Oct. 28, 1858.—The annual election for Directors of the Company will be held on Wednesday, Nov. 10, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.
FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Secretary.

THE PREFERRED CREDITORS OF MR. JOHN THOMPSON having been paid in full, a dividend of eight per cent. will be paid to the general creditors, on and after the 20th Nov., inst., at my office, No. 5 Trinity Building. HALL ADAMS, Assignee.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 6, 1858.

INTEREST ON CALIFORNIA STATE BONDS.—The Coupons for interest on California State Bonds due Jan. 1, 1859, will be collected or purchased by WM. T. COLEMAN & CO., No. 88 Wall-st.

COUPONS PAST DUE ON THE MORTGAGE Bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company bought by VANVLECK, READ & DREXEL, No. 27 Wall-st.

STOCKS AND BONDS PURCHASED AND sold for cash, at the Brokers' Board, on Commission. Notes and drafts collected throughout America.
JOHN B. MURRAY, No. 40 Wall-st., (Manhattan Bank.)

$1,000.—WANTED ONE THOUSAND dollars for one year on undoubted security. Address Box No. 1,301, Post-Office, stating where an interview may be had.

WANTED—SACRAMENTO CITY TEN PER CENT. Bonds, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE, IN all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 369 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1848.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail. At prices from $25 and upwards. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal-st., (old No. 22,) Four doors east of Broadway, New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE MANUFACTURED and for sale by ROBERT PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York, between Bleecker and Hudson sts. Circulars sent on application.

MODERN STYLE OF SCHOOL FURNITURE—Manufactured and for sale by N. JOHNSON, No. 490 Hudson-st., New-York. A large supply kept constantly on hand. Illustrated circulars forwarded on application as above.

EDWARD A. FRASER, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Commissioner of Deeds, and Notary Public, No. 303 Broome-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—HORSE, CART AND HARNESS, with work of store down town, by which a good living can be made. Apply at No. 186 Broome-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE NUMBER OF FINE draft horses. Inquire at the stables of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.—Office No. 38 Wall-st.
TO BUILDERS, PIANO-FORTE AND OTHER MANUFACTURERS.
PERREMPTORY SALE—TO CLOSE A CONCERN. The well-known establishment of JOHN DE LAMATER & SON, situated on the south side of 13th-st., commencing 175 feet west of 10th-av., being two full lots of ground, a three-story front shop, [illegible] with steam engine and all the machinery, also stable and wagon-house, and ample storing for lumber, will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, to the highest bidder.
One-half of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage for five years.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, AT auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 10 and 11, at 11 o'clock each day, in the galleries over the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., valuable and choice Oil-Paintings, by celebrated masters, ancient and modern, the collection of Edward McDermott, of this City, imported entirely by himself from Europe, and not exhibited before in this country, all being of the highest class, comprising choice specimens of the follow artists: Gainsborough, Elder, Teniers, Naysmith, Daniels, R. A. De Vlieger, Carric, Heemskirk, Van Goyen, Glauber, F. Bol Orrizonte, Patel, O. Marinari, Williams, Barland, Wilson, G. Morland, Greuze, Herring, Cuyp, Bell, Metsee, Pattree, and many others named in the catalogue. The sale comprises about 200 pictures, and will be on exhibition in our gallery on Wednesday, Nov. 3, until day of sale. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine this splendid collection.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK, MANHATTAN-SQUARE AND FIFTH-AVENUE LOTS AT AUCTION.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:
On 8th-av., northwest corner 81st-st., 1 gore lot, fronting on both Central Park and Manhattan-square.
On 81st-st., 4 gore lots, adjoining above, fronting on Manhattan-square.
On 5th-av., southeast corner 116th-st., 1 lot.
On 5th-av., southwest corner 115th-st., 1 lot.
On 5th-av., 1 lot west side, 175 feet north 114th-st.
On 5th-av., southwest corner 127th-st., 1 lot.
On 5th-av., 1 lot adjoining above.
The above are the handsomest lots on 5th-av., and in the most beautiful part of this magnificent street, near Mount Morris-square. Title unquestionable; terms liberal. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
38 LOTS ON THIRD AND FOURTH AVENUES, SEVENTY-THIRD AND SEVENTY-FOURTH STREETS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
ON THIRD-AVENUE—Northwest corner 73d-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET—28 lots, north side, adjoining above.
ON FOURTH-AVENUE—Southeast cor. 74th-st., 4 lots.
ON SEVENTY-FOURTH-STREET—4 lots, south side, adjoining above.
The 73d-st. and 3d-av. lots are of proper grade and ready for immediate use; the street containing gas and Croton, and being flagged, curbed, &c. Terms liberal; maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE DOCK AND WATER PRIVILEGES—PEREMPTORY SALE TO CLOSE A CONCERN.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable wharf at the foot of 91st-st., between Avenue A and the East River, embracing a front of 200 feet 4 inches. There is a bulkhead of 195 feet 8 inches, at which the river trade of Yorkville and neighborhood is transacted. The eddies of Hell-gate Sound make this the safest and best dock property up town. The plot comprises 10 lots and 15-100. Terms easy. Title perfect. Maps at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
A. J. BLEECKER WILL SELL, AT AUCTION, at Merchants' Exchange, on WEDNESDAY, 10th inst., at 12 M., 16 lots on southeast corner of 9th-av. and 68th-st., 4 on the avenue and 12 on the street. These lots are well located, being between the Dutch Reformed Brick Church in Bloomingdale village, corner Broadway and 68th-st. and Central Park, and only about 400 feet from either; 9th-av. will probably be one of the most important in the City, being the next one to the Park. These lots will undoubtedly double in value within the next twelve months. Sale positive.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF SEVENTY-SEVEN FINE LOTS MOSTLY NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THURSDAY, Nov. 11, the above valuable property.
ON BROADWAY—8th, 9th, 10th and 11th avs., 96th, 97th, 98th, 133d and 134th sts., grade good, location commanding, and as an investment very desirable. Book maps, terms, &c. at No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
9TH-AV. AND 68TH ST. LOTS.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.
On 9th-av., southeast corner of 68th-st., 4 choice lots.
On 68th-st., 12 choice lots, south side, adjoining above; size 25x100 each, only half a block from Central Park; 60 per cent. can remain. Maps, &c., at No. 7 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
JEWELRY.—BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., an importer's entire stock of superb diamonds, watches and jewelry, imported expressly for first-class City trade, embracing sets of diamond pins and ear rings, diamond bracelets, cluster and single-stone pins and rings, diamond studs, &c., all elegantly mounted in 18-carat gold; elegant 18-carat gold hunting and open-faced watches, comprising chronometers, double time-keepers, and independent second watches, duplex patent and detached lever watches, by the best English and French makers; ladies' elegantly-enameled watches, set with diamonds. Also, elegant sets of jewelry, of the latest styles, bracelets, brooches, studs, sleeve buttons, chains, and a variety of other rich jewelry.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK, ON WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., by order of E. Hale, Esq., No. 46 Beekman-st., the entire balance, and positively the closing sale of the stock of an up-town wine and cigar store, to be sold without reserve, viz.: Casks, cases, demijohns and bottles of pale, brown and golden sherries, Madeiras, ports, Cogniac brandies, pale and dark, vintage 1848, old Bourbon and Monongahela whisky, Scotch and Irish do., champagnes, clarets, old Holland and old Tom gin, Jamaica and St. Croix rum; also, a small stock of wines, &c. (belonging to same stock,) held in reserve; also, Havana cigars, viz., El Palacio, Rio Hondo, Valentina, &c.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 9TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a thorough-bred Arabian stallion, dapple gray, long tail, 15 hands high, 5 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and an elegant saddle horse, out of the celebrated mare Sky Scraper, by one of the elegant stallions presented by the Emperor of Morocco to President Pierce.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 9th inst., at 1 o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15¾ hands high, 6 years old, warranted perfectly sound, kind and gentle in every way, and to trot close to three minutes.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
BY E. & F. H. SCHENCK—THIS DAY, 9TH inst., at 1 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 33 Nassau-st., a bay horse with black mane and tail, 5 years old, 15¼ hands high, warranted perfectly sound, kind, gentle in every way, and a free traveler.

J. W. HUNT, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, NOV. 10, AT 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesrooms, No. 36 Nassau-st., a very desirable assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, covered in French satin, brocatel and hair-cloth; tête-à-têtes, lounges, sofas, wardrobes, chairs, extension-tables, rockers, Voltaire and other chairs, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c., &c. Also, Brussels, ingrain and other carpets, oil-cloth, &c., &c., together with a large assortment of crockery and China ware, glassware, silver-plated ware, &c., &c. Also, one sewing machine. At 12 o'clock, one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, one mahogany 6¾-octave piano-forte. Catalogues, with full particulars, ready early on the morning of sale. Goods packed on the premises, for shipping, by an experienced person.

A. BUTTERFIELD, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—A. BUTTERFIELD will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at the private residence No. 79 West 26th-st., near 6th-av., consisting of parlor suites, etageres, centre and card tables, bookcase, piano-forte, stool and cover, mirrors, lace curtains, shades, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, sheets, &c.; clocks, carpets, rugs, sofas, rockers, chairs, dining and tea tables, China tea set, crockery, glassware, table cutlery, and many articles too numerous to mention. Sale at 10½ o'clock. Deposits required of all persons.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.
WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10½ O'CLOCK, AT salesroom No. 73 Nassau-st., a large assortment of first-class second-hand household furniture, consisting of carpets, gilt-frame pier glasses, rosewood parlor suites, marble-top centre tables, dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, together with a large variety of new furniture; also, 1 portable heater for dwelling, the whole to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder for cash.

JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.
HARDWARE, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S next regular Trade Sale of Hardware, Cutlery, Stock Goods, Brushes, Plated and Britannia Ware, &c., will take place on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 73 William-st., instead of Thursday. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES and Rubbers, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st. This sale will comprise seasonable goods of almost every variety. City and country dealers are invited to attend. Catalogues morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
BY ALBERT H. NICOLAY, OFFICE NO. 4 BROAD-STREET.—Regular auction sales of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange, EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Board of Brokers.
Sale THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.
BY SIMEON DRAPER, OFFICE NO 30 PINE-STREET.—Regular Auction Sales at the Merchants' Exchange EVERY DAY. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale. Sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock. See catalogue.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
THE ASSIGNEES OF CHARLES H. TALBOT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 73 Liberty-st., the stock and fixtures of a wine and liquor store, comprising a very choice selection of every kind of wines, brandies, gins, whisky, &c., &c.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTRA LARGE SALE OF choice crockery, glass and China, now landing, TUESDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st., by BARTLETT & COWEN, 300 lots, from the shelves, to suit City and country dealers. Call and examine the quality. No postponement or reserve.

WINTER BLOOMING PLANTS AT AUCTION—On TUESDAY, 9th inst., at No. 9 John-st., at 10½ o'clock, sale comprises a fine assortment of camellias, azaleas, chrysanthemums, begonias, &c., &c., from J. E. RANCH, Florist, Brooklyn, L. I. Sale positive without reserve.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 9 John-st., comprising hyacinths, tulips, crocus, narcissus, crown imperials, &c., &c., of first-rate quality, having been imported expressly for private use.

AUCTION SALES.

HARDWARE, FANCY GOODS, TOYS, CARPET-BAGS, &c., AT AUCTION.
RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, NOV. 9, at 10 o'clock, At their auction rooms, No. 100 Broadway:
A large assortment of hardware, consisting of heavy and shelf goods;
An invoice of traveling, leather and carpet-bags;
An invoice of China toys;
An invoice of French and German fancy goods, toys, &c.
Catalogues and samples will be ready early in the morning.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL, at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the private stables on 30th-st., near 5th-av., Large and elegant sale of carriages, hunting wagons, blood horses, mules, harness, &c., all the property of E. G. Acrigg, Esq.—the carriages, &c., all made to order by the best makers in this City and Philadelphia, expressly for his private use, consisting of—
An elegant pair of short-tailed bay horses, 15½ hands high, 7 years old, very fast and stylish road horses.
A stallion 3 years old, sired by the celebrated imported Massoud, (Arabian,) about 15 hands high, bred in Kentucky.
A 3 year old filly, sired by Hornblower's Chief, 15½ hands high, also bred in Kentucky.
A Messenger mare, about 14½ hands high, 6 years old.
A splendid mule, 15½ hands high, 5 years old.
A span of small mules, 2 years old, about 12 hands.
A superb hunting wagon, made to order by Watson, of Philadelphia, only been used three weeks; probably one of the most elegant wagons ever offered by auction—cost [illegible].
A track wagon, weighs 100 pounds, built by Watson, of Philadelphia, in perfect order.
An elegant set double harness, fine gilt-mounted, made by Hensel, Philadelphia, only used three weeks—cost $150.
A light buggy, made to order by Watson, Philadelphia, been used only one month.
A set single harness, made by Lacey & Phillips, Philadelphia.
A set of very fine double harness, made by Wood & Gibson, New-York—cost $125.
A trotting saddle, very little used, made by Wood & Gibson.
Also, bridles, blankets, whips, &c., &c. The entire collection can be examined one day before the sale at the above stable, and will be sold without reserve, as the owner is going to the South.

MEDICAL.

A CARD.
RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, [illegible] pupil of RICORD, of Paris, (who is the first Venereal Surgeon living,) and of Professors CARNOCHAN and MOTT, of this City, continues the practice of his specialty, at No. 61 Bleecker-st., eighth house west of Broadway, New-York. All complicated disorders of the Sexual System effectually treated, including [illegible] &c., &c. Consultations in English, French, or by letter. Office hours from 8 to 1, and 5 to 9 in the evening.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.
The original and genuine article so long celebrated for the cure of diseases arising from an impoverished, vitiated or inflamed condition of the blood or habit of the system. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR PROTECTED BY ROYAL Letters-Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR No. 1 is a remedy for relaxation, spermatorrhea, and exhaustion of the system. TRIESEMAR No. 2 effectually, in the short space of three days, completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population. TRIESEMAR No. 3 is a great Continental remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove. TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of all nauseating qualities. They may lie on the toilet table without their use being suspected. Sold in tin cases, and divided into separate doses, as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases. Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway, New-York. Immediately on receipt of the amount, Dr. B. will forward the $3 cases of TRIESEMAR, and the large sizes, carriage paid, thus ensuring [illegible] European preparations. The $3 cases also [illegible] free of carriage. Consultations as usual, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 P. M., at No. 194 Prince-st., a few blocks west of Broadway.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIALE'S, TON'S, CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. To those persons afflicted with Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., [illegible] is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, [illegible] with the European hospitals [illegible] latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 52 Mercer-st., corner of Broome, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M., except Sundays, unless by appointment. The MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, by [illegible] pages, 100 picture illustrations, [illegible] mailed, also, by J. W. JUDD, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York. It gives the advertised [illegible] seen by the married, single and the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as to fully expose the charlatans infesting this and other cities.
We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, Atlas, &c.

DR. WATSON HAS, FOR A LONG SERIES of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated a vast number of cases with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are mild, and there is no interruption to business. Dr. WATSON receives patients in separate consulting rooms from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. at No. 489 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway.
Dr. WATSON'S Work, THE CAUSE AND CURE, issued simultaneously in London and New-York, is the only one which clearly explains the nature and mode of treatment of the VENEREAL DISEASE in all its different forms; it treats also in full of Spermatorrhea, the results of early indiscretion, excess, or other causes. Anatomical plates of a superior kind, and drawings of every kind of disease. Price $1, post paid. "Dr. WATSON'S Work has been written by a person of great practical knowledge, and we cordially recommend it."—Medical Journal.
Sold by the Author, as above; also by [illegible], No. 222 Broadway, and by CHARLES MILLER, No. [illegible] Broadway, New-York.

SURE CURE.—THE GREAT REMEDY, DOCTOR WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND.—[illegible] makes a perfect cure of private diseases, the invaluable friend of the afflicted. Other remedies are worse than nothing. It alone cures that it never returns; removes the disease without leaving its poison in the blood, to contaminate the system, and break out continually. $1. Sold at the old established office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st.
The following are the diseases in which Dr. WARD can be consulted, and in which he guarantees a cure when every other physician had failed: Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Syphilis, or the real Venereal; Spermatorrhea, Nervous Debility, &c. Dr. Ward's Monthly Female Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Buy no other Female Pills than Dr. Ward's, if you would be certain of relief in all cases. Never in a single instance have Dr. Ward's Double-strength Pills failed. Office No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and powerful invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known, it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over-excitement, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of vigor which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetiser it is equally remarkable; assimilated with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner than before. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal depot No. 203 Fulton-st., New-York. DR. MAGNIN.

$500 REWARD.—DR. JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a specific mixture for the cure of gonorrhea, gleet, strictures, and similar diseases. It makes a speedy cure without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. With it the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the Antidote is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. Price $1 per bottle. C. H. RING, General Agent, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by C. C. GREEN, northeast corner of Atlantic and Henry sts., Brooklyn; COLLENDER & CO., Philadelphia; REDDING & CO., Boston; W. L. JEWETT, Albany; GILMAN, druggist, Washington.

DR. WARD, NO. 486 BROADWAY—PERFORMS the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember all ye who have been suffering, that by consulting Dr. Ward, you may in a few days feel that "Richard is himself again." Read also Dr. Ward's Unfortunate's Friend and wonderful pamphlet remedies, price $1; cure guaranteed. Female diseases successfully treated; his monthly pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Office, No. 486 Broadway, corner Broome-st., second floor, perfectly private, and so arranged that patients never meet. Afflicted, call without delay; no charge for consultation. Attendance till 10 P. M.

$500 REWARD.—CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE.—Of all remedies yet discovered this is the most certain. It makes a speedy and permanent cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, or exposure, or change in application to business. Hundreds are cured in two days. Sold at the drug stores, No. 189 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.; also at No. 10 Astor House, No. 107 Broadway, No. 180 Fulton-st., corner of William.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DISEASES OF females exclusively treated by Dr. DUBOIS. Remedies for female derangements, from $1 to $5. Relief guaranteed in all cases. Consultation and letters strictly confidential. Patients from a distance provided with board, nursing, and exclusive attendance. Medicines sent by mail. Ladies' private circular sent per letter free, except postage. Office No. 88 West 26th-st., New-York.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise on venereal and other diseases and abuses of the sexual system. Office [illegible] corner of Wooster-place, two blocks east of Broadway. Consultation by letter through Box [illegible] Post-Office.

DR. HUNTER—NO. 3 DIVISION-ST. PERFORMS THE GREATEST CURES EVER MADE. THE ONLY SECURITY AGAINST HUMBUGS AND THE EFFECTS OF MISTAKES IS TO APPLY TO HIS OLD DISPENSARY, NO. 3 DIVISION-ST., NEW-YORK. ESTABLISHED IN 1834.
Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., offers to the public the only reliable remedy known in the wide world for the permanent cure and removal of every particle of the virus and poisonous virus of the venereal disease, which is the genuine Hunter's Red Drop, made from the original recipe, in the possession of Dr. HUNTER, and not known by any other person living except Dr. HUNTER, at No. 3 Division-st., one door from Bowery, all the assertions of the many poisonous quacks to the contrary notwithstanding. Dr. H. has prepared every vial of this celebrated medicine with his own hands that has ever been offered for sale for the last thirty years, and has never intrusted any living person with the secret; consequently everything offered for sale at any other place is a libel, a base and wicked counterfeit, got up by some unprincipled wretch that, for the sake of a dollar, would trifle with the lives of his fellow-men.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL.—VERY SUPERIOR for machinery and burning—same used [illegible]. Barrels, 20 to 40 gallons.
JOHN W. QUINCY & CO., [illegible]

Governors' Messages.

GEORGIA.

The annual Message of Governor BROWN, of Georgia, treats, in voluminous detail, of all the affairs of the State. It opens with a general view of the Banking system. In December, 1857, the Legislature passed, without Executive sanction, a bill providing against the forfeiture of Bank charters, in consequence of the suspension of specie payments. The bill prohibited the taking of usury by the Banks, and required Bank officers to make sworn returns. The Governor reports that a large majority have refused obedience to this requirement, and recommends the imposition of severe penalties for disobedience. The Governor enlarges upon the imperfections and abuses of the present banking system of the State, and argues that it should be completely reformed or entirely abolished. He recommends the passage of a law prohibiting the issue or circulation of small notes. He also suggests the expediency of establishing a Sub-Treasury. The public debt of the State amounts to $2,360,500, payable at intervals in twenty years; a large portion of this debt has been contracted on account of the State Road. For its payment the net earnings of the Western and Atlantic Railroad are already pledged, and an act setting apart from this source an annual fund of $100,000 for the redemption, is recommended. Attention is paid to educational interests—the education of teachers is particularly urged. A reduction of taxes is recommended; also, an appropriation for weights and measures. The public institutions are reported as in a comfortable state. A defect in the penal code is pointed out, and an amendment of the law is recommended, so as to compel persons accused of criminal offences to come to trial at the earliest possible period. A good word is said for the agricultural interest—and not a word is said on slavery or "Federal Relations."

MISSISSIPPI.

Governor MCWILLIE, of Mississippi, writes an elaborate message, winding up with the usual "comments upon Northern fanaticism. This is Governor MCWILLIE's first communication to the Legislature. He reports a prosperous condition of State affairs. The main point dwelt upon in the message is the Railroad system, the importance of which is urged with great earnestness. The levee system is commended to the regards of the Legislature. A geological and agricultural survey is in satisfactory progress. The appointment of a Superintendent-in-Chief for the Common Schools is recommended. A report has been made upon the famous Graves defalcation; the Governor recommends that the amount of that loss ($5,643) be disposed of in connection with the two per cent. fund. The charitable institutions are flourishing. Gov. MCWILLIE appears to have been troubled by certain missives from the North, of which he says:

"I have also received Legislature resolutions from the States of Massachusetts, Maine and New-Hampshire, which are such as you would expect from the fanatical, abolition sources from which they come. I have not acknowledged the receipt of these resolutions, nor will I communicate them to you, unless specially called upon to do so. Those fanatics have no right to expect these offensive, incendiary and treasonable proceedings to be treated with the ordinary comity."

Theological Seminary for America at Rome—Pastoral Letter.

FRANCIS PATRICK KENRICK, By the Grace of God and Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Archbishop of Baltimore, to the Clergy and Faithful of the Diocese of Baltimore:

Venerable Brethren of the Clergy, and beloved Brethren of the Laity:

With feelings of great satisfaction we announce to you that Our Holy Father the Pope, being anxious to prove his gratitude for the generous sympathy of his children in these United States, in the hour of his trial, and to advance the interests of religion, has set apart a spacious and convenient building in the city of Rome for the education of American youths pursuing the ecclesiastical career. The advantages afforded by a residence in that city, for a thorough and comprehensive study of all that relates to doctrine and discipline, cannot be questioned, since Rome has always been recognized as the school of religion, and the great fountain from which the waters of the pure doctrine flow to all parts of the universe. Peter lives there in the person of his successor, always ready to furnish inquirers the truth of faith.

The constant communication of the prelates from all parts of the world with their head, and the action of the various ecclesiastical tribunals in that city, give to it the character of a permanent council, which maintains the integrity of doctrine, and directs the government of the Church. Those who have the happiness to be instructed there are likely to receive the most accurate and the most enlarged views, free from the disturbing influences of local prejudices and of secular governments. Nothing of the warmth of genuine patriotism is lost by Roman training, for the place itself recalls to memory the most thrilling scenes of republican history, and the paternal rule of the Pontiff over the small territory which has been providentially attached to his See, does not lead them to foster any narrow views of civil government.

From his high station he surveys kingdoms and republics, and admires in the variety of social institutions, Divine Providence, which reaches from end to end powerfully, and disposes all things sweetly, for its own high purposes. Moreover, the students of the College will enter it at an age when their national feelings have been fully developed, which they are not likely to change during the few years which are devoted to the higher studies that immediately prepare them for the ministry. Such of our priests and prelates as have been educated in the Eternal City, yield to none of their brethren in devoted attachment to the free institutions under which it is our happiness to live.

The ecclesiastical seminaries which exist in our diocese, under the diligent supervision of the priests of the Society of St. Sulpice, and the seminary department of the College of Mount St. Mary's, near Emmittsburg, efficiently conducted by secular clergymen, have rendered to the Church most important services in the many exemplary priests whom they have trained, several of whom have adorned the episcopate. Their usefulness is greatly increased, since the former are now wholly devoted to ecclesiastical education, and the number of students within their walls gives promise of a large supply of evangelical laborers to reap the harvest which is ripe for the sickle. We would not, by any means, lessen the interest which you justly feel in these domestic institutions. On the contrary, we willingly acknowledge the special advantages which they possess, as is evident from the success with which their efforts have been crowned. But the proposed College at Rome will in no wise interfere with their prosperity. Many youths will be attracted to the Holy City by its various religious associations. Its distance from their homes will free them from the distractions which relations and friends sometimes occasion, and from many temptations to return to secular pursuits. Their education in the metropolis of the Christian world will be a new link to bind us to the centre of unity.

Returning thence with the blessing of him who fills the chair of Peter, they will unite with their brethren trained in our seminaries, or religious communities, in laboring for the diffusion of the faith, and a holy rivalry of zeal and devotedness will thus be created. The harmony of Catholic doctrine will appear to advantage by contrasting the teaching of the missionaries brought up in various institutions with the tradition always preserved in the most ancient and glorious Church founded by the Apostles Peter and Paul, and the blessings of unity will be made manifest.

On the first intimation of the intention of Our Holy Father to establish an American College at Rome, several wealthy individuals in our diocese generously offered to contribute $1,000 each towards this noble object. We earnestly solicit those of our flock who may be able to make this large donation, to place it as soon as possible in our hands, that an impulse may be given to the good work.

Although the vast building appropriated by the Sovereign Pontiff to our use costs us nothing, a large amount of money must be expended in adapting it to the purposes of a College, and a fund must be created to support the various officers and students. We, therefore, exhort you to give freely of those goods of which Divine Providence has constituted you dispensers; but we do not mean to limit or determine the amount of your offerings.

Whatever you may please to bestow will be thankfully accepted, and your name shall be inscribed on the books of the College, among its first benefactors, that you may share the prayers of its inmates, and your children may have a claim for admission, in case they feel called to enter into the ecclesiastical career. In order that all the faithful of our diocese may have an opportunity of uniting in this great work, we desire that it may be presented to their consideration, by the reading of this, our pastoral address, on a Sunday to be chosen by the respective parish priests and missionaries, and that a general collection be made in all the churches of our diocese, on Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception which will be the 12th day of December, for the same purpose.

Brethren, pray that God may prosper the undertaking by his blessing, and call to his holy ministry youth of innocence and piety, and give us pastors according to His own heart, to feed us with knowledge and doctrine.

Given under our hand at Baltimore this 16th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1858.

† FRANCIS PATRICK,
Archbishop of Baltimore.

THOMAS FOLEY, Secretary.

A BOLD FRAUD.—We stated a day or two since, that the State Department at Washington had reason to apprehend the existence of an attempted fraud originating in England and practiced upon our citizens. We have been put in possession of a bit of evidence in relation to it by SAMUEL LAWRENCE, Esq., of our city. This gentleman received a letter dated "Charing Cross Office, Trafalgar-square, London, 6th August, 1858," and signed "John Michelson." The writer desired to communicate with Mr. L. in relation to a very considerable property now lying in abeyance in the English Court of Chancery, and awaiting a claimant; he professed to be a court agent and to have traced back family records through many generations until he is convinced that Mr. L. is the legal claimant to the estate, valued at about [illegible]. This generous information is accompanied with a request to send him $25, as to confirm and validate the right it will be necessary to obtain copies of certain old wills and documents now locked up in the archives of the court. The cunning rogue particularly desires to have the Christian name of Grandfather LAWRENCE, and his mother's maiden name, though he already knows them, but wants the written testimony of the heir apparent. The whole tone of the letter is business-like, and calculated to deceive, but Mr. LAWRENCE did not fall into the trap. On the contrary, he has discovered that the letter is a mere circular, copies of which have been sent to other gentlemen of our State, with the more common of names. The manner in which John Michelson has obtained the names of resident Kentuckians upon whom to attempt his operations, has been the possession of an old Blue Book or Post-Office register. Mr. LAWRENCE was for many years postmaster at Mortonsville, Woodford County, where the letter was addressed, though he had removed thence to this city. The other copies of the circular, so far as he is aware, have been sent to persons who held similar official positions. The fraud was a bold one, but we are happy to believe that it has not been successful in a single instance among our citizens. As General CASS has doubtless communicated with Mr. DALLAS on the subject, the scheming Mr. MICHELSON will speedily vacate his "Charing Cross Office."—*Louisville Journal.*

Notes on Washington Territory.

A correspondent in the Sacramento *Bee*, who professes to write in a great measure from personal knowledge, and at the same time "not for pay or newspaper notoriety," gives the first part of a "Sketch of Washington Territory," as follows:

The Territory is bounded on the North by that part of British America, of late called Columbia; on the East by the Rocky Mountains, which separate it from Nebraska; on the South by Oregon, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. Its area is 113,820 square miles—nearly twice the area of the State of Virginia. It extends from 46° to 49° of north latitude, and from 112° to 124° of longitude west from Greenwich. Its width is therefore about 207 statute miles, and its greatest length is about 550 miles. Antecedent to the settlement of the Northwest boundary question between the United States and Great Britain, during President POLK's Administration, the region of the country which is now Washington Territory, was then claimed to be British soil, and was called by the Hudson's Bay Company, New-Georgia. From the settlement of the boundary question until the year 1853, it constituted a part of Oregon. In the latter year the Territory of Oregon was, by act of Congress, divided, and a Territorial Government for the Territory of Washington was established. Previous to the late influx, the population of the Territory was estimated at 5,300 souls.

The present organized counties of Washington Territory are fifteen, named as follows: Clallam, Island, Sawamish, Chehallis, Pacific, Wahkiacum, Cowlitz, Clarke, Skamania, Lewis, Thurston, Pierce, Jefferson, King, Whatcom and Walla-Walla.

The Cascade Mountains, which appear to be a continuation of the Sierra Nevada chain, extend across the country from North to South, nearly parallel with the coast, and about 150 miles east of it. Mount Baker, in this chain, is but a short distance south of Fraser's River, and its summit is 17,000 feet above the level of the sea. The average altitude of the Cascades, however, cannot be much above 7,000 feet, while the Snoqualmie Pass in the same chain, is only 3,300 feet above tide water. The Olympic Mountains, another lofty chain, extend North and South across the Westerly end of the Territory, but at some distance east of the coast. These mountains commence to rise a short distance north of the Columbia River, and terminates at the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. Another range of low mountains, called the Cœur d'Alnes, crosses the country parallel with, and about one hundred miles west of, the Rocky Mountains.

The rivers are numerous. The principal ones are all, however, east of the Cascade Mountains, and drain the great valley which lies between those and the Rocky Mountains. Those rivers are the Columbia and its infinite number of branches, the Yackima, and the Bitter Root. The valley which lies on both sides of the Sound, between the Olympic and Cascade Mountains, is drained by an almost endless number of limpid streams, but, with two exceptions, too rapid and shallow for navigation.

The great inland sea which penetrates in all directions that portion of the territory lying west of the Cascade Mountains, is one of the most remarkable sheets of water in the world. This remarkable body of water extends inland and parallel with the main ocean coast, from Puget's Sound, in 46° 30' N., to Lynn Canal, in Russian America, in 60° N., a distance of nine hundred miles. Its average width is about fifty miles, and it is connected with the ocean by the Straits of Fuca, Queen Charlotte's Sound, Dixon's Entrance, Clarence Straits, affording in almost any of these latitudes an easy and safe ingress and egress to the largest ships in the world. That portion of this sheet of water which lies in American territory is completely mottled up with islands, a portion of which are exceedingly fertile and valuable, but the major part of which are dry, rocky and barren. The beholder, on viewing the confusion with which those small islands are strewn about, here and there, for the first time in his life, perhaps, becomes impressed with the idea that Nature, when she formed that country, must have been in sullen mood, and paid no regard to order, the most favorite of all her laws.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The Rev. W. C. BURNS, in a letter dated from Swatow, gives an account of the Coolie trade as carried on even by English vessels, which, if the fact be as he considers, demands immediate attention and inquiry. It is unjust to attack the French for their emigration scheme on the African Coast, if we are ourselves engaged in similar adventures in China: "I have nothing of special interest to add, if I except what I may state about the Coolie trade, viz., that it is becoming more and more assimilated to Slavery. The natives are not only decoyed away under false pretences, but are even kidnapped and sold, as on the Coast of Africa. A man was put to death a week or two ago, *by crucifixion*, for decoying persons away as Coolies, and at present there are proclamations on the walls, both from the magistrates and from the people, offering rewards for the apprehension of all who are engaged in a similar way. It is melancholy to see English vessels engaged in such a traffic. The Scotia screw-steamer is here for Coolies now—for, although vessels carrying the British flag are obliged to put into Hong Kong, and be examined in regard to the willingness to go of those on board, there is reason to believe that when the unwilling are dismissed by the English authorities, they are often, if not always, held fast by the native brokers and embarked in vessels carrying a different flag, and subject to no such inspection. Here, at Double Island, the case is undoubtedly so; for, when the Captains of ships decline taking persons who show evident signs of being on board against their will, the native Coolie agents take them on shore and hold them as prisoners. Many also are afraid, when asked, to say that they are unwilling to go, feeling themselves in the power of their countrymen, who can add cruelty to imprisonment, and that without the possibility of an appeal to any other party. It is high time the attention of the British Government was drawn to this traffic, and that measures for controlling it were devised, which should extend to vessels carrying other flags than that of England.

STATISTICS OF SUICIDE.—Mr. BUCKLE has asserted, in his able and interesting recent work on *Civilization*, that the number of suicides is a "constant quantity"—in other words, that suicides, like other so-called "crimes," occur very regularly. In the five years, 1852–56, it is shown by the Registrar-General of England that 5,415 persons put a period to their earthly career by self-destruction, viz.: 3,886 males and 1,529 females. The annual average of male suicides is 777·2, and that of females 305·8. The general average shows that upwards of 1,000 persons (1,083·0) put an end to their sufferings by committing suicide in every year of grace. The lowest number of suicides was 1,031, (in 1853,) and the highest 1,182, (in 1856.) Poisoning being the easiest, is a common, but by no means a general means of self-destruction. The favorite poisons are arsenic, opium, laudanum, (the tincture of opium,) prussic acid, (the most rapid in its action,) and essential oil of bitter almonds. It is a remarkable fact that female suicides manifest a strange predilection for the very painful irritant poison called oxalic acid. As many as 34 were so foolish as to choose this compound of oxygen and carbon, while only 15 males resorted to it. On the other hand, 67 men resorted to hydrocyanic acid, and 33 to the oil of bitter almonds, while only 8 women had resolution to swallow the former fatal poison, and 16 the latter. Strychnia was used by one man and one woman, and in one case camphor was used. But hanging is by far the most general mode of suicide, for nearly half of the annual average of suicides terminate their miserable lives by suspension. Cut-throats and drowning stand next in the order of frequency; 8-10ths of all the suicides are committed in one of these three ways. Asphyxia proper, or suffocation by the fumes of charcoal, is by no means a favorite mode of suicide here as in France. The greatest number of suicides occur between the ages of 35 and 45. 22 persons of both sexes committed suicide at 10 years of age, and 14 persons of both sexes at the age of 85.—*London Times.*

MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: "In the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday morning, a fracas occurred between several Irishmen, at a small drinking house, which resulted in the death of a laborer named WM. MCNEELIS. The locality of the occurrence is No. 1,762 Carlton-street, near Vine, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth. The parties concerned were all acquaintances, but Saturday night, while under the influence of liquor, one of them, named BARNEY MURRAY, struck MCNEELIS a violent blow, which very much disfigured his face. On yesterday morning the parties again met at the tavern, which is kept by one THOMAS BOYLE. BOYLE treated them all to a single glass of spirits, when MCNEELIS, who appears to have still been intoxicated, boasted of his ability to thrash MURRAY. The latter had previously displayed a large knife, and, coming into collision with MCNEELIS, that unfortunate person received the knife under the ear, and fell dead upon the spot."

"MUSCLE MEN."—It may not be out of place to remind those of our young men who are longing for the emoluments attendant upon a pugilistic victory, that those gentlemen who follow the "manly art" as a profession generally come to a bad end. The father of Mr. T. HYER, who enjoyed the distinguished honor of participating in the first ring-fight in the United States, died of too much liquor; BENDIGO KAY died of too much fight; WILLIAM POOLE died of too much bullet; PAUDEEN died of too much stab; YANKEE SULLIVAN died of too much Vigilance Committee, and they are continually dropping off, coming to a violent and disgraceful end, unhonored and uncared-for. Avoid, therefore, the prize-ring, not merely as actors, but as spectators. Black boots—become an itinerant dealer in tin ware, or a woman's rights lecturer—sell peanuts—study law, or become a local editor, but don't for the sake of yourselves or friends become a pugilist.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

The Boston *Traveller*, of yesterday, says: "Letters recently received from Mr. SUMNER represent his health as being considerably improved. He writes that the physicians at Aix will probably attribute his improvement to the baths; Dr. BROWN SEQUARD will think it is the result of the moxa, and his friends at home may suppose that relaxation from labor is the cause; but of the fact that he is much improved in health there is no doubt. He was about leaving Aix for Paris when last heard from." The Boston *Herald* has the following: "A New-Bedford gentleman, who has recently returned from Europe, states it to be the opinion of Mr. SUMNER's physicians that he will never recover from the effect of the injuries from which he has been suffering for over two years. His mental and physical system is much shaken, and, although he may survive for years, there is little probability that he will ever be able to resume the duties of public life."

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes,
Nos. 359 and 205 Broadway, New-York; and
No. 352 Pennsylvania-avenue, Washington.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS, GAS-FIXTURES.—A large assortment of beautiful and new designs will be found at our great manufacturing depot, No. 376 Broadway. The trade supplied at the usual terms.
ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

HORSEMANSHIP.—An evening class for gentlemen in the Art of Horsemanship, Tournament practice and Park riding, consisting of twenty-five lessons for $20, will commence on Monday next, 15th inst., at DISBROW'S Riding Academy, Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment has done more for the relief of suffering humanity than all the doctors that ever lived. It has cured thousands of sore legs and ulcers which the doctors had given up.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SACRIFICE OF ENGLISH CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Crossley's Medalion Velvets, $1 50 per yard; Royal Velvets, $1 12 and $1 25; Three-plys, 87½c.; Brussels, 75c., 80c. and 90c; All-Wool Ingrains, 40c. and 50c.; Oil-Cloths, 31c., 40c. and 50c.; Rugs, Mats, Druggets, &c., &c.
HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets, see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 8.

$3,500 Ohio St. 6s, '60	102¾	25 Mich. Cen. RR.	55
15,150 Illinois Int., '60	91½	100 do. b30	55
4,000 Mich. State 6s	102	100 do. s30	54¾
27,000 Missouri St. 6s	89¼	250 M. S. & N. I. RR.	23½
10,000 do. s30	89	50 do.	23¾
5,000 Brook. C.W.L'n	101½	200 do. b30	23¾
4,000 Erie RR. C. Bs. '71	38½	100 do. s60	23¼
500 Ill. Cent. RR. bs.	94¾	50 Buff. & S. L. RR.	87
2,000 do.	94½	18 M.S.& N.Ia.G'd stk.	52¼
15,000 La.C.& M.L.G.B.	26	250 do. s60	52
10,000 do. s30	26	500 do.	52¾
10,000 do.	26¼	50 do.	52¾
500 do.	27	50 do. b60	52¾
5,000 Chic.St.P. & Fon Dulac Ld. Gt. bs.	12¾	100 do. s30	52½
		200 do. b30	52½
3,000 Gal.&Chi.2d m.b.	91½	50 Panama Railroad	119¼
1,000 Chic.&R.Isl.Bds.	96	68 Ill. Central R. R.	84
1,000 N.J.Cen.2d m.B.	99	5 Cl., Col.& Cin. R.R.	94¾
10 Ocean Bank	95½	100 Cl. & Pitts. R. R.	11
20 Metropolitan Bank	110½	300 Gal. & Ch. R.R. s10	75¾
20 Pacific Mail S. Co.	106½	100 do.	76
270 do.	106¼	100 do. s10	76
25 Commonwealth Bk.	99	100 do. s30	76
10 Park Bank	107	100 do.	76
6 Bk. of N. America	109½	150 do. s10	76½
10 Canton Company	20½	100 do. b60	76½
12 Cary Improv. Co.	6	100 do. b60	76½
50 Penn. Coal Co.	78	300 do. b60	76½
60 N. Y. Cen. R.R.	83½	100 do.	76½
567 do.	83¾	100 do. s10	76¾
50 do. s10	83½	50 Cl. & Toledo R.	33½
775 do.	83¾	500 do.	33¾
600 do. s30	83½	200 Ch. & R. Island R.	65½
50 do. s30	83¾	100 do. b60	65½
250 do. b30	83¾	1,300 do.	65½
1300 Reading R. R.	51	100 do. b10	65¾
200 do. b10	51	50 Harlem R. R. prf.	27
500 do. s63	50½		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 U. S. 6s, '67	114	25 Pac. Mail St'p Co.	105¾
1,000 Missouri St. 6s	89¼	100 do.	104¾
1,000 Chic. St.P.&F.D. L. G. Bds.	13	10 Mill. & Miss. R.R.	14½
		50 do.	14
4,000 do.	13½	100 do.	13
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	94¾	100 Mich. Cen. R.R. s30	54¾
20 Bank of New-York	110	50 do.	55
20 Canton Co.	21	100 Mich. S.&N.I.G.Stk.	53
5 Del.&Hud.Can'l Co.	98	125 do. b30	53¾
100 Erie R.R. b60	17	200 Panama R.R.	119¾
400 N. Y. Cent. R.R.	83¾	100 do. b30	119¾
50 do. b60	84	100 Gal. & Chic. R.R.	76¾
150 do. s30	83¾	200 do.	77
100 Reading R.R.	51½	50 Chic.& R. Isl'd R.R.	65¾
200 do.	51¾	100 do. b30	65¾
200 do.	51½	100 do. b60	65¾
10 Mich.S.&N.I.RR.	23½	100 do.	65¾
200 do.	23½	100 do. s10	65¾
20 do.	23¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 8—P. M.

The Official Averages of the Banks in the City of New-York for the week past, ending Saturday, Nov. 6—the particulars of which are advertised by each Bank separately on another page of this paper—present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous weekly statement of Oct. 30:

Increase in Loans	$715,907
Decrease in Specie	370,462
Increase in Circulation	363,944
Increase in Gross Deposits	416,242
Increase in Undrawn Deposits	21,556

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the interexchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Nov 7, 1857.	Nov 6, 1858.	Oct. 30, 1858.
Capital	$63,519,000	$67,734,755	$67,734,755
Loans	95,866,241	126,809,403	126,093,586
Specie	16,492,152	26,337,355	26,707,817
Circulation	6,434,312	8,186,933	7,822,989
Gross Deposits	68,884,773	109,217,448	108,801,206
Exchanged	12,459,966	21,889,506	21,494,870
Undrawn	56,424,807	87,327,942	87,306,386
In Sub-Treasury	5,407,565	8,256,042	9,151,561

The Specie average on the present return is consistent with the reported Gold movements of the week. The Sub-Treasury supplied a good share of the remittances South, and these altogether were less important than the week before. It seems, however, that the Street calculated upon a much larger falling off. The Discount line, in the aggregate, shows a moderate increase. Some few of the large Banks reduce their return on account of the heavy Specie drafts made against their Southern bank balances. Notwithstanding these drafts, the General Deposit line keeps up to the high figures of October, showing an increase in local balances. The Circulation, as usual on quarter day, (Nov. 1,) runs up temporarily a few hundred thousand dollars.

In Money, to-day, we hear of temporary loans at 3 ⅌ cent., without notice, and 4 ⅌ cent, on 30@60 days, on first-class stock collateral, and to the old-established Brokers, and 4 ⅌ cent., at call, on miscellaneous collateral. The Discount Brokers are passing prime 30@60-day acceptances at 4 ⅌ cent., and other first-class paper, having 90 days to 5 months to run, at 5@6 ⅌ cent. The market is easy, both at Bank and on the Street. The Exchange dealings for the *Persia*, sailing on Wednesday, have scarcely yet taken shape. The rates both English and Continental are much unsettled, to-day, owing to the downward tendency of the market. Transient Bank bills and Bank indorsements on London are called 109½@109¾ ⅌ cent., and most of the standard Bankers here are disposed to meet the demand at 109½ ⅌ cent. Merchant bills are 108½@109 ⅌ cent. Francs have dropped to 5 17½f.@5 15f. to the dollar, and North of Europe Exchange has declined in proportion. The demand on all points from the importers is thus far but moderate, though more business may show itself to-morrow. The Sub-Treasury balance falls off $40,154 to-day; present figures, $8,215,888.

The Stock market opened with a pretty steady feeling this morning, and as the demand increased with the progress of the list, prices began to display some firmness. The dealings in New-York Central took the lead, and the stock, in the afternoon, advanced to 84 ⅌ cent., closing 84 bid. The depression in Galena, noticed at the close of last week, brought forward some new buyers, and 77 ⅌ cent. was paid in the afternoon, as against 75½ at the close of Saturday. There was also a steadier tone in the demand for Rock Island shares. Reading firm in the afternoon at 51½ ⅌ cent.; Panama 119½ ⅌ cent. Some sales of Pacific Mail were made at a concession of 1@1½ ⅌ cent. The Stockholders meet on the 10th inst. to elect their managers for the ensuing year. The present Board have not yet made the November dividend, and the lower sales of the Stock this afternoon were probably based on the suspicion that the extent of dividend will be made to turn upon some new arrangement with Mr. VANDERBILT for his steamers on the Pacific. The actual holders of the stock had best inquire of, (or perhaps advise with,) the President and Directors on this subject before acting upon any Street rumor of a short dividend. In State Stocks the demand was steady and prices firm. The Railway Bonds were better for La Crosse Land Grants and Erie third mortgages. Some doubt has been thrown on the mortgage security on the road of the La Crosse Land Grant Bonds, and to this the sudden decline last week is attributed by an afternoon paper. On inquiry at the Transfer office here we cannot hear of any irregularity as to the mortgage, which is a first lien upon the Western Section of the road, as well as the lands acquired from Congress, through the State of Wisconsin. The [illegible] are Mr. SOUTTER of the Bank of the Republic, Mr. KNAPP of the Mechanics', and Judge BRONSON. The General Market fell off from at 4 o'clock.

The probability of reopening the question of tolling the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads in the next Legislature is suggested by one or more of our cotemporaries, as against the future value of these stocks, more particularly Central. This probability scarcely, in truth, amounts to a possibility with the State administration just elected. Neither Gov. MORGAN nor the Republican Assembly are likely to hear to such a blind policy against the trade of New-York City, to say nothing of their respect for the Railway property of the State. Besides, the Senate, of last year, which rejected the proposition in every shape, holds over to the next session.

The Hudson River Railroad earned in October, $140,800, against $141,628 same month last year. After providing for the damages caused by the Fishkill collision, the expenses of the road fall about $5,000 behind the same month last year.

OFFICIAL BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. Nov. 6.	Loans. Oct. 30.	Specie. Nov. 6.	Specie. Oct. 30.
Artisans' Bank	$963,866	$960,567	$145,678	$126,191
Am. Exchange Bk	8,268,626	8,318,732	1,538,621	1,620,216
Atlantic Bank	590,319	589,800	80,518	79,155
Bk. of America	6,132,057	6,462,750	2,294,225	2,160,034
Bk. of Commerce	12,707,839	12,346,421	2,731,297	2,507,079
Bk. of Commw'lth	1,064,626	1,048,808	311,965	177,451
Bk. of New-York	4,473,575	4,447,466	801,074	820,123
Bk. of N. America	1,618,068	1,586,974	281,544	286,148
Bk. of Republic	3,673,321	3,659,066	1,350,247	1,091,709
Bk. St. New-York	3,447,411	3,563,201	1,237,395	1,264,573
Broadway Bank	2,545,797	2,426,783	396,035	401,042
Bull's Head Bank	360,304	362,776	34,105	31,324
Butch.& Drov.Bk	1,601,606	1,575,050	198,513	265,376
Chatham Bank	524,261	524,342	117,318	86,330
Chemical Bank	2,116,840	2,084,000	765,803	730,031
Citizens' Bank	738,541	736,249	118,605	120,383
City Bank	1,831,367	2,014,742	694,967	790,756
Continental Bank	3,507,866	3,544,681	803,835	848,803
Corn Exch. Bank	1,656,839	1,665,851	314,764	314,642
East River Bank	240,163	235,964	33,187	29,641
Fulton Bank	2,010,514	1,926,172	198,913	202,133
Greenwich Bank	750,094	628,826	109,619	120,070
Grocers' Bank	339,475	331,632	63,251	62,238
Hanover Bank	1,429,780	1,407,862	231,916	238,868
Imp.& Traders' Bk	2,602,616	2,607,926	237,179	196,637
Irving Bank	868,763	873,988	192,722	186,276
Leather Man. Bk	2,068,979	2,137,479	316,918	323,714
Manhattan Co	5,286,319	4,863,560	1,074,201	1,118,832
Marine Bank	941,421	912,651	155,155	191,481
Market Bank	1,727,110	1,731,476	283,128	319,949
Mechanics' Bank	3,970,906	4,005,780	852,419	842,611
Mech. B'g Ass'n	286,063	287,102	128,297	131,064
Mech. & Trad. Bk	782,911	796,416	150,989	153,544
Mercantile Bank	2,601,135	2,671,116	467,466	465,215
Merchants' Bank	5,787,677	6,049,741	1,627,410	1,619,381
Merch. Exch. Bk	2,065,261	2,103,066	318,779	298,929
Metropolitan Bk	7,238,508	7,138,823	1,198,708	1,265,188
Nassau Bank	1,602,610	1,608,302	243,652	208,496
National Bank	2,322,926	2,380,981	227,426	294,652
N. Y. County Bk	392,168	391,567	32,664	37,092
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	434,903	422,410	58,903	58,610
N. Y. Exch. Bank	296,396	294,481	27,326	26,016
North River Bank	314,890	271,412	160,452	196,447
Ocean Bank	1,713,092	1,705,348	475,243	467,507
Oriental Bank	873,680	875,850	63,646	62,458
Pacific Bank	1,079,015	1,103,477	170,445	171,570
Park Bank	4,300,195	4,244,182	1,039,980	1,018,174
People's Bank	674,860	668,573	117,943	124,774
Phenix Bank	3,606,744	3,479,112	614,530	748,957
St. Nicholas Bank	1,101,809	1,091,304	182,411	208,104
Seventh Ward Bk	1,318,260	1,277,100	187,116	224,966
Shoe & Leath. Bk	3,916,701	3,950,326	616,801	1,063,045
Tradesmen's Bank	1,290,582	1,288,487	170,383	170,923
Union Bank	2,890,288	2,868,152	395,131	392,201
Total	126,809,495	126,093,586	26,337,355	26,707,817
	Increase	$715,907	Decrease	$370,462

Banks.	Circulation. Nov 6.	Circulation. Oct. 30.	Deposits. Nov. 6.	Deposits. Oct. 30.
Artisans' Bank	$96,067	$95,843	$980,396	$968,887
Am. Exchange Bk	257,686	257,139	6,978,971	6,943,306
Atlantic Bank	90,337	94,505	388,733	380,003
Bk. of America	110,410	102,027	6,614,470	6,820,699
Bk. of Commerce	1,975	1,975	8,202,902	8,434,880
Bk. of Commw'lth	143,662	124,805	1,327,367	1,240,377
Bk. of New-York	407,670	382,198	3,762,320	3,556,788
Bk. of N. America	80,846	73,[illegible]	1,464,822	1,572,915
Bk. of Republic	167,808	169,165	4,637,113	4,375,650
Bk. St. New-York	291,742	272,434	3,535,357	3,312,720
Broadway Bank	232,404	227,382	2,153,060	2,037,009
Bull's Head Bank	103,327	100,098	318,633	319,977
Butch.& Drov. Bk	176,306	168,633	1,148,849	1,158,511
Chatham Bank	103,543	91,685	342,036	307,272
Chemical Bank	300,439	276,642	2,478,961	2,397,053
Citizens' Bank	149,890	145,059	616,191	612,015
City Bank	16,401	16,411	2,069,742	2,272,460
Continental Bank	145,246	132,576	3,011,920	3,191,262
Corn Exch. Bank	136,664	124,979	1,886,194	1,910,864
East River Bank	83,740	78,288	135,986	121,854
Fulton Bank	142,927	131,134	1,743,531	1,653,123
Greenwich Bank	127,770	123,535	666,838	633,836
Grocers' Bank	45,246	41,686	241,376	205,542
Hanover Bank	90,826	87,422	974,056	1,026,231
Imp.&Traders' Bk	206,048	201,646	1,611,522	1,574,356
Irving Bank	107,040	106,866	823,026	829,610
Leather Man. Bk	251,245	214,312	1,928,699	1,845,100
Manhattan Co	320,964	303,527	4,282,343	4,013,831
Marine Bank	119,646	117,809	734,007	765,687
Market Bank	164,621	184,965	1,290,104	1,332,212
Mechanics' Bank	289,773	273,999	3,672,775	3,763,610
Mech. B'g Ass'n	76,054	71,021	234,097	235,250
Mech. & Trad. Bk	130,496	129,431	743,183	683,986
Mercantile Bank	47,793	45,410	2,303,241	2,267,092
Merchants' Bank	200,975	218,783	5,875,496	5,962,406
Merch. Exch. Bk	141,968	135,886	1,423,723	1,350,829
Metropolitan Bank	236,098	230,098	6,014,009	5,863,012
Nassau Bank	119,305	117,199	1,054,425	1,083,310
National Bank	171,138	159,844	1,185,436	1,356,130
N.Y. County Bank	92,443	89,545	283,036	278,214
N.Y. Dry Dock Co	165,065	150,884	191,516	189,486
N. Y. Exch. Bank	117,637	116,434	306,652	303,159
North River Bank	39,536	37,820	344,756	335,401
Ocean Bank	117,881	113,454	1,570,943	1,526,066
Oriental Bank	99,501	98,186	410,950	391,707
Pacific Bank	131,395	129,949	926,945	920,512
Park Bank	184,742	181,459	3,912,566	3,813,715
People's Bank	117,001	114,317	541,409	539,776
Phenix Bank	119,730	104,496	3,072,920	3,032,081
St. Nicholas Bank	97,080	95,496	783,382	803,069
Seventh Ward Bk	190,138	191,938	891,277	877,913
Shoe & Leath. Bk	106,389	99,535	4,330,109	4,171,976
Tradesmen's Bank	313,839	310,284	775,574	706,053
Union Bank	187,816	190,701	2,347,561	2,323,221
Total	8,186,933	7,822,989	109,217,448	108,801,206
	Increase	$363,944	Increase	$416,242

BANKING AND FINANCIAL ADVERTISEMENTS

☞ SIGHT AND TIME BILLS, on all the Southern cities, purchased by DUNCAN SHERMAN & CO.
SEPT. 24, 1858

Real Estate....MONDAY, Nov. 8.

By order of Court in the case of AUGUST BELMONT *vs.* ANDREW WARD and others, Mr. P. C. BULKLEY sold what the law in its wisdom is pleased to designate a "lot" of land on the south side of Twentieth-street, 250.6 feet east of First-avenue, 20x92 feet, for the sum of $2,700, bought by the plaintiff in the suit—a good round price we should think for a 20-foot "lot" in that location. But if the law, through ex-Judge ULSHOEFFER, referee, solemnly pronounces it to be a "lot," we dare not suppose there is a house on it.

By order of assignee, (but who he is, or who the parties are we have no information,) Mr. MILLER sold eight lots as follows: One lot on the west side of Seventh-avenue, north corner of One Hundred and Twenty-third-street, for $770, HERBERT buyer; three do. adjoining BARNES', $605 each; three do. adjoining same, $570 each; corner of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, adjoining same, $715; 50 ⅌ cent. to remain on mortgage.

Two lots on the west side of Third-avenue, 50.7 feet north of Ninety-sixth-street, were sold on Saturday last for $375 each. The buyer resold them to-day for $490 each.

Messrs. RAYNOR & BLACKWELL report the sale of 4 lots on the west side of Fourth-avenue, south corner of Fifty-fourth-street—being one-half the front—for $8,000; BRUEN seller, DE WITT buyer.

By order of the Court, under the direction of J. C. WILLET, Sheriff, E. H. LUDLOW & Co. sold the following property:

Gebhard Fire Insurance Company *vs.* GEORGE LEEDS.—Lot, with the building, on east side of Fourth-avenue, 48.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street. Sold to ISAAC VAN CLIEF at $11,050.

Gebhard Fire Insurance Company *vs.* GEORGE LEEDS.—Lot, with building, on east side Fourth-avenue, 68.1 feet north of Thirty-fourth-street, 20x80 feet. Sold to ISAAC VAN CLIEF at $10,500.

ISIDORE ABRAHAMS *vs.* LOUIS MITCHELL.—House and lot No. 3 Mulberry-street, 25x100 feet. Sold to plaintiff at $4,550.

Peoples' Fire Insurance Company *vs.* JOHN NORRIS.—One lot south side of Fortieth-street, 200 feet east of Tenth-avenue, 25x98.9 feet. Sold to plaintiff at $1,000.

EZEKIEL ARCHER *vs.* MARGARET MAHER.—One lot north side of One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, 165 feet east of Fourth-avenue, 25x100.10 feet. Sold to A. NOBLE at $900.

OSCAR BURTON *vs.* SAMUEL STAFFORD.—Lot, with building, south side of Thirtieth-street, 118.7 feet east of Second-avenue, 21x98.9 feet. Sold to Mr. BURTON at $5,900.

E. P. CLARK *vs.* JOHN GARVEY.—Lot north side of Ninety-ninth-street, 350 feet east of Ninth-avenue. Sold to plaintiff at $862 13.

Also, by order of the Court, under the direction of Referee, in suit of:

SAMUEL WETMORE *vs.* JOHN G. BROWN, Trustee.—Lot, with building, on the south side of Forty-seventh-street, 250 feet east of Seventh-avenue, 18.9x100.5 feet. Sold to J. B. GLENTWORTH at $5,150.

AMBROSE KINGSLAND *vs.* JACOB KIRCHHOF.—Two lots on north side of Thirty-third street, 325 feet east of Second-avenue, 50x98.9 feet. Sold to Mr. KINGSLAND at $5,750.

We hear of a great number of private sales, but as the property is bought on speculation, with a view to resell shortly at an advance, the parties desire no report should be made.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company before the United States Court at Cincinnati—Proceedings against the Trustees and the Sheriff for Contempt.

The order issued by the United States Court at Cincinnati against the Trustees of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, and the Sheriff of Hamilton County, requiring them to show cause why they should not be held responsible for contempt in disobeying the order of the Court, having been made returnable at 9½ o'clock Friday morning, at that hour the court-room was filled by members of the bar and persons who feel an interest in the result. The Trustees were represented by Messrs. WORTHINGTON & MATTHEWS. The counsel for Sheriff MATHEWS were Judge CALDWELL and Judge HOADLEY. Judges MCLEAN and LEAVITT were upon the Bench. A considerable length of time was spent in discussing the manner of procedure in the Court. Mr. N. C. MCLEAN insisted that the order itself states the ground fully upon which it was issued and what the parties were called upon to answer. The Sheriff answered that he held the money, but refused to obey the order of the Court in not giving them up. He was now brought here to answer why he has not. Further discussion followed between counsel for the various parties, when the Court directed that the case proceed. Judge WRIGHT remarked that he had no argument to make. He was here to answer for contempt, and he would read what he had to say in reply to that charge. The answer of Judge WRIGHT was apparently satisfactory. SAMUEL J. BROADWELL then submitted his answer to the Court. After it had been read Mr. STANBERRY proceeded to interrogate Mr. BROADWELL, the questions and answers being committed to paper. At the close of his examination, Mr. BROADWELL stated that in connection with this case he wished to introduce the affidavit of Mr. MATHEWS, which was being prepared. The Hon. STANLEY MATTHEWS read the answers of CHARLES STETSON, SAMUEL FOSDICK, GEORGE CRAWFORD and CLEMENT DIETRICH, in which each declare under oath, that at the time the process was served upon them by the United States Marshal, they had no possession nor control of the property or assets of the Trust Company, and that they had not interfered, in any way, with the orders of the Court. Mr. STANBERRY said he considered the answers of these gentlemen, as well as that of Judge WRIGHT and ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, as entirely satisfactory, and would not object to the rule being discharged. An order to that effect was directed by the Court to be entered upon the journal, and the proceedings against J. C. WRIGHT, CHAS. STETSON, SAMUEL FOSDICK, GEORGE CRAWFORD, CLEMENT DIETRICH and ABRAHAM M. TAYLOR, were dismissed. Judge HOADLEY stated that no answer would be made by Mr. MATHEWS, unless compelled to do so by the Court. Judge LEAVITT intimated that the ruling of Judge MCLEAN, in the morning, would be adhered to, requiring an answer. A discussion ensued as to the necessity of an answer being made by the Sheriff MATHEWS. Mr. STANBERRY contended that the charge against the Sheriff was sufficiently specific under the rules, and Mr. MATHEWS must answer under the notice he already had, if at all. Without going into the further discussion of the point, or proceeding with the case in any form, the Court adjourned until 9½ o'clock Saturday morning.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Monday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR in fair demand, especially better grades, in part for through shipment; sales 1,500 bbls. at $5 for good brands of extra Indiana, Michigan, and round-hooped Ohio; $5 25 for fancy do.; $5 50@$5 62½ for double extra. WHEAT in moderate demand and market steady; sales 20,000 bushels, at 82c. for Milwaukee Club; $1 for Canadian do.; $1 10 for Red Ohio. CORN market very firm, and prices tend upward; sales 45,000 bushels, at 65c., closing with no sellers at this figure. BARLEY dull, and held at 65c.@75c. RYE at 65c. OATS steady, at 46c. WHISKY nominal, at 20½c. CANAL FREIGHTS—43c. on Flour, 12c. on Wheat, 11c. on Corn to New-York. *Receipts by Lake the last 48 hours*—17,208 bbls. Flour; 61,580 bushels Wheat; 57,280 bushels Corn. *Shipped by Canal*—12,662 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat; 31,803 bushels Corn; 14,732 bushels Barley.

ALBANY, Monday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

FLOUR—receipts more moderate; sales confined to home demand. WHEAT very quiet; the only sale is 700 bushels White Michigan at $1 20. CORN quiet, holders not pressing on the market; 74c. is offered for lots in store. BARLEY in slightly improved demand, but at no better rates; sale 1,800 bushels Canada West, a fair article, at 83c., and 3,600 bushels do. at 89c.; the latter is a choice article, weighing 48@49 pounds to the bushel. In the afternoon 20,000 bushels State and 1,300 bushels Winter sold on private terms. The canal tolls for the last week in October show an increase of $16,842 over 1857. The total increase for the season to the 1st of November over 1857, is $80,445.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR unchanged. WHISKY steady at 18c. Hogs buoyant; sales 300 at $6, but no sellers at the close at this figure. The market is excited on account of there being so many drovers and feeders who are anxious to buy. LARD 10c. Mess PORK $15 50 for new to be delivered in ten days.

OSWEGO, Monday, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

Weather wet and very little doing in FLOUR and and GRAIN. Red Ohio Wheat held at $1 10, with buyers at $1 08@$1 09. CORN steady; sales 15,000 bushels Illinois No. 1 at 65c. CANAL FREIGHTS quiet at previous rates. *Lake Imports*—1,000 barrels Flour; 44,500 bushels Wheat; 1,500 bushels Barley. *Canal Exports*—21,500 bushels Wheat; 1,000 bushels Corn.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull, and declined 2c. CORN firm; sales at 65c. OATS steady. *Shipments to Buffalo*—900 bbls. Flour; 18,000 bushels Wheat. *Receipts*—900 bbls. Flour; 18,500 bushels Wheat; 3,700 bushels Corn.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR dull; Superfine $5. WHEAT dull; Red, $1 18@$1 20; White, $1 25@$1 30. CORN quiet; sales 4,500 bush; old, 80c.; new, 65c.@70c. WHISKY firm at 22c. for Ohio.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Nov. 8.

FLOUR dull, but steady at $5. WHEAT active and firmer; Red $1 15@$1 22; White, $1 25@$1 46. CORN better; Old White, 70c.@71c.; Yellow, 83c. WHISKY dull at 21½c.@22c. BACON steady at 7c.@9c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 14,500 bales, at unchanged prices. LARD—Sales at 9½c. for prime. COTTON-Freights to Liverpool, 15-32d.

MOBILE, Saturday, Nov. 6.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,500 bales, at 11¼c.@11¾c. for middling, the turn in favor of buyers.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 6.

COTTON unchanged; sales to-day 700 bales.

MOBILE, Monday, Nov. 8.

COTTON—Sales to-day 2,000 bales at 11¼c.@11½c. for Middling.

SAVANNAH, Monday, Nov. 8.

COTTON declined ⅛c.; sales to-day 900 bales.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Monday.*—*First Board.*—$1,000 City 6s, 101¼; $2,100 City Gas 6s, 101¼; $1,000 North Pennsylvania R.R. 10 ⅌ cent., 80; $1,000 do., 80¼; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, Valley, 50; $1,000 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 36; 400 Reading Railroad, 25¾; 250 do., 25¾; 123 Pennsylvania Railroad, 43; 30 North American Insurance Co., 13¾; 8 Minehill Railroad, 52½; 20 Sunbury & Erie Railroad, 13; 10 Union Bank of Tennessee, 30; 1 Commercial Bank, 50¼; 1 North American Bank, 163¼.

Closing Prices—United States 5s, '74, 104½@105¼; Philadelphia 6s, 100½@102; Philadelphia 6s, Railroad, 101¼@102; Philadelphia 6s, New, 105¼@105½; Pennsylvania 5s, 94¾@95; Reading Railroad, 25¾@25¾; Reading Bonds, '70, 82¾@83; Reading Mortgage 6s, '44, 93¼@94; Reading Mort. 6s, '86, 73¾@74; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43@43¼; Pennsylvania Railroad 1st mtge. 6s, 102@103; Pennsylvania Railroad 2d mortgage 6s, 90½@91; Morris Canal Consolidated, 47½@49; Morris Canal Preferred, 106@108; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 69½@70; Schuylkill Navigation Improvement 6s, —; Schuylkill Navigation Stock 8¾@9½; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 17@17¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 10½@10¾; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 7s, 1st mort., 73@74; Williamsport and Elmira Railroad, 2d mortgage, 51@52½; Long Island, 11½@12¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@11½; Lehigh Coal and Nav., 51½@51¾; North Pennsylvania Railroad, 8¾@9; North Pennsylvania Railroad 6s, int. off, 60@60½; New Creek, ⅝@¾; Catawissa Railroad, 6¼@6¾; Lehigh Zinc, ⅞@1.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Names.	Leaves.	For.	Date.
Pacific	New-York	Galway	Nov. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 10
Fulton	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 13
Borussia	New-York	Southampton	Nov. 15
America	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Indian	Quebec	Liverpool	Nov. 20
Bremen	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 20
Asia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 24
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 24
FROM EUROPE.			
Bremen	Bremen	New-York	Oct. 23
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 27
Asia	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 30
Vanderbilt	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 3
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 6
Hudson	Bremen	New-York	Nov. 6
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 7
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 10
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 13
Arago	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 17
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 18
FOR THE PACIFIC COAST.			
Quaker City	New-Orleans	Minatitlan	Nov. 13
Moses Taylor	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20
FOR MEXICO.			
Tennessee	New-Orleans	Vera Cruz	Nov. 15
FOR HAVANA.			
Cahawba	New-York	Havana	Nov. 13
Isabel	Charleston	Havana	Nov. 13

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Nashville, from Charleston—Mrs. Richardson and child, Mr. Gordon, Wm. Roper, James Armstrong, P. Caredo, Mr. Quins and friend, Master Smith, J. R. Lachicotte, Geo. Flagg, and 9 steerage.

In steamship Augusta, from Savannah—H. G. Goodspeed, lady and infant, E. A. Bryant and lady, Mrs. James S. Webb, daughter and nurse, Mrs. Sally L. Sheppard, Wm. Thompson, R. Field, W. M. Bryant, D. J. Hale, W. B. Burdin, C. H. Howser, R. Cumliter, U. S. N., John Casey, John Oakes, Mrs. Judge M. Dunn, and 6 steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, from Norfolk, Richmond, &c.—Henry C. Banks, lady, 3 children and servant, Mr. Dibree, lady and daughter, Miss A. M. Howell, W. Vonclaf, R. R. Albin, C. G. Tompkins, Miss M. and K. Tompkins, F. B. Fournier, Geo. W. Howard, Mr. Walden, Daniel Webster, Mr. Gould, Wm. W. Taylor, H. Whitney, J. Clarke, J. J. Smith, L. B. Levy, C. T. Robinson, W. D. Wooden, Mrs. Beale, F. Sherman, Miss E. M. Vanderwerken, and 15 in the steerage.

In ship Whirlwind, from Calcutta—F. Ketchum and G. Youle.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 39 | Sun sets.... 4 49 | Moon sets.... 7 36

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10 7 | Gov. Island.10 56 | Hell Gate.... 12 18

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Nov. 8.

Cleared.

Steamship Pacific, (Br.,) Thompson, Galway, American Express Co.

Ship Augustus, Sawyer, New-Orleans, ———.

Barks Fremont, Peckham, Demerara, J. N. Smith & Co.; M. de Mello, Giraud, Lisbon, M. Menais; Lucy Ring, Thurlow, Barcelona, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Gen. Bailey, Noyes, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earle & Co.; Ianthe, Bowman, Turk's Island, Arrowsmith & Ball; Princeton, Wells, Turk's Island, C. & E. J. Peters.

Schooners Herndon, Gaskill, Washington, Brown & De Rossett; Independent, Hall, Apalachicola, Oakley & Keating; T. Small, Long, Gloucester, P. Alstrom & Harris; Convert, Lawry, Gardiner, G. L. Hatch & Co.; Black Squall, Brown, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.

Barge Star, Drake, Philadelphia, ———.

Arrived.

Steamship Nashville, Murray, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamship Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah 55 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill & Son. Nov. 6, passed in the river brig John Balch, for Boston. Nov. 7, 6:45 P. M., Hatteras Light bearing W., exchanged signals with steamship Keystone State, from Philadelphia for Charleston; [illegible] P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Commerce, from Baltimore to Savannah. On the [illegible]

[illegible] with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Ship [illegible], (of Boston,) Hodgdon, Bristol [illegible], with railroad iron to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Has been 36 ds. within 400 miles of New-York. Oct. 12, lat. 42 28, lon. 57, took a heavy gale from E.; took in all sail; lay the ship to under the lee clew of the maintopsail three days; the wind afterward veered to N. E. and blowing a perfect hurricane, with very heavy cross sea, the ship laying part of the time with main rail under water, the sea making a clean breach over her, filling cabin and store-rooms, starting bulwarks, and doing other damage; some casks of bolts getting adrift between decks, was obliged to stave them, to prevent their doing damage. Have had N. E. winds most of the time [illegible].

Ship Whirlwind, [illegible], Calcutta July 20, with mdse., &c., to F. Burritt. Sept. 7, lat. 30 S., lon. 36 E., spoke ship Derby, of Salem, from Manila for New-York.

Ship B. H. Milam, Risley, Sagua Oct. 22, with sugar to Moses Taylor & Co.

Ship Lookout, Sherwood, San Francisco, Aug. 3, and the Heads 4th, with mdse. to Geo. Bulkley & Co. Reports nothing.

Bark Lamplighter, Wilson, Demerara Oct. 14, in ballast to J. M. Smith & Co. Left no Am. vessels. Oct. 22, lat. 28 25, lon. 76 50, saw a bark painted black, standing to the westward, with loss of mizzen-mast. Oct. 25, lat. 36 16, lon. 68 25, saw a herm. brig standing to westward, with loss of maintopmast. The L. has experienced very heavy weather.

Bark [illegible], (of Salem,) [illegible], Gibraltar Oct. [illegible], with mdse. to [illegible]. Oct. 26, lat. [illegible], lon. [illegible], blowing a gale from [illegible], fell in with Spanish brig Anna, of Malaga, from St. [illegible], for Malaga with a cargo of fish, in a sinking condition; had thrown over part of her cargo; took from her the captain and crew, [illegible]. They saved nothing except the chronometer. The brig had experienced a violent gale on the 20th October.

Bark Liberty, Shaw, Malaga Oct. 4, with fruit to Brown & Devlin. Has experienced heavy gales from lon. 40 to this port.

Bark Caroline, (of Orrington,) Hopkins, [illegible] Oct. 22, with mahogany, &c., to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Roman, Lowry, Gibara Oct. 21, with molasses to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Brig Creole, (Br.,) Wood, Havana 20 ds., in ballast to R. M. Goff.

Brig Atlantic, (Br.,) Sims, Nassau, N. P., Oct. 25, with logwood to T. J. Mendell.

Brig Gem, Granger, Port-au-Prince Oct. 18, with coffee, &c., to J. McGoolbrich & Co. Oct. 21, in the Mayaguana Passage, experienced a severe gale from E. to W., with tremendous sea, during which strained the vessel very much, and caused her to leak badly. Oct. 25, in lat. 22 25, lon. 73 20, pitched away jib-boom and both jibs, with gear attached; same time, stove bulwarks, boat, and galley, carried away topsail-yard, started main chain bolts, and was compelled to throw overboard the deck-load to lighten her. When the gale moderated, bore up for Charleston, but meeting a northerly wind ran for this port.

Brig S. P. Musson, (Br.,) Vickery, Aux Cayes Oct. 17, with coffee, &c., to J. W. Braine. Has experienced heavy weather—split sails and lost [illegible].

Brig Los Amigos, (Br.,) Lawson, Kingston, Jam., with sugar to A. H. Solomon. Has experienced heavy weather—split sails, &c.

Brig C. H. Kennedy, (of Lubec,) Randall, Gibara Oct. 22, with sugar to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Victoria, (Br.,) Ellinger, St. Jago de Cuba Oct. 20, with tobacco to Arthur Leary.

Brig J. Means, (of Sedgwick,) Wells, Jacksonville, E. F., Oct. 31, with lumber to Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Almon Bacon, Williams, Portland, Conn., with stone for Philadelphia.

Schr. Maryland, Cathcart, Jacksonville 10 ds., and 6 ds. from Hampton Roads, with yellow pine to J. F. Gilchrist. Has experienced heavy N. E. weather; split sails, carried away foremast, stove boat, &c. Oct. 31, off Charleston, saw a large quantity of yellow pine adrift.

Schr. Governor, (of Sedgwick,) Cooper, Jacksonville, E. F., 8 ds., with lumber to [illegible] & Co.

Schr. A. Canell, (Br.,) Johnson, Nassau, N. P., Oct. 26, with oranges to J. Eneas.

Schr. Nereo, (Port.,) Almeida, St. Ubes 46 ds. Experienced heavy weather; split sails, &c.

Schr. George M. Smith, Smith, Darien 11 ds., with naval stores to Brown & De Rossett.

Schr. Robt. S. Bell, (of Belfast,) Wing, Cedar Key, Fla., 20 ds., with cedar to Caldwell & Coleman. Has experienced heavy easterly gales the entire passage.

Schr. Maria Pike, (3-masted,) Crawford, Jacksonville 6 ds., with yellow pine to J. F. Gilchrist.

Schr. Lilly, Frances, Charleston 5 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Island City, Conklin, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son. 6th inst., lat. [illegible], lon. 75 04, exchanged signals with ship Vanguard, [illegible].

Schr. T. C. Smith, Smith, Philadelphia 4 ds., with coal. 7th inst., at night, off Cranberry Inlet, was run into by an unknown steamship; split mainsail, carried away mainboom, &c.

Schr. Hill Carter, Fisk, Georgetown, D. C., with mdse. &c., to order.

Schr. T. J. Tull, Cooper, Richmond 12 ds., with mdse. &c., to Gray & Glassell.

Schr. J. P. Barkalow, Haynes, Petersburg 4 ds., with cotton and flour to master.

Schr. Lion, Taylor, North Carolina 5 ds., with shingles to Demill & Co.

Schr. Lucy Church, [illegible], Petersburg 4 ds., with flour to order.

Schr. Neptune's Bride, Kingsland, Baltimore 10 ds., with coal.

Schr. A. Falkenburg, Rogers, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal. Has experienced very heavy weather; lost foretopmast, split foresail, &c.

Schr. Geo. Darley, Mulliner, Charleston 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to order.

Schr. A. J. De Rossett, Tucker, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Joseph H. Flanner, Daley, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Wm. F. Burden, Ferris, Havre de Grace, [illegible] ds., with grain.

Schr. Greenland, Elsey, Havre de Grace, 3 ds., with iron to master.

Schr. Decatur Oakes, Rowland, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. M. Van Name, Van Name, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with coal.

Schr. Lavina Jane, Ketcham, Georgetown, D. C., 4 ds., with flour to master.

Schr. Jas. M. Vance, Burdge, Philadelphia 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. F. Armstrong, Dill, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Wm. Bacon, Tyler, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Amelia, Rockhill, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Ann Turner, Gifford, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Seabold, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. S. Godfrey, Williams, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. John Tilton, Cramer, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. Prowess, Haines, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Golden Rule, Wilson, Alexandria 3 ds., with coal.

Schr. Restless, Woodward, Norfolk 3 ds., with produce.

Schr. J. Jones, Jones, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Momento, Birdsall, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. C. P. Williams, Golden, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Barbara, Hodges, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. D. E. Sawyer, Tilton, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. R. W. Farrington, Robinson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. E. French, Webb, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Buena Vista, Carson, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Sloop Isaac H. Borden, Collins, Fall River, mdse.

BELOW—Brig Alfred Exall, 16 ds. from Havana—by pilot-boat Mary Taylor, No. 5.

WIND—During the day, S. W.

Sailed.

Steamship Pacific, Thompson, Galway; barks Flying Cloud, (Br.,) Smith, Glasgow; Thales, [illegible], New-Orleans; Pamphylia, Williams, Cardenas; [illegible] Dawson, (Br.,) Walded, St. Michael's.

Memoranda.

COLLISION.—On Sunday afternoon the schr. Mary and Catherine, of Brooklyn, while beating down the North River, came in collision with another schooner, name unknown, and had a hole knocked in her bow. She now lies sunk off Pier No. 11, North River.

The bark Clara, recently abandoned at sea, was brought in this City for $[illegible]. Her cargo consisted of [illegible] of coal, [illegible] tons mdse.

NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—The schr. Ben, Capt. [illegible], from Wilmington for New-York, put in here in distress, with mainmast gone and foremast sprung.—By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 4.—The brig Kate [illegible], of New-York, from Cardenas, bound to Portland, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, came ashore this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock, on Cape Lookout Shoals. The captain states that on Monday night, she sprung a leak and was leaking with great force [illegible] to put her ashore at the nearest point. He thinks the vessel and cargo will be a total loss.—(By letter to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.)

By Telegraph.

NORFOLK, Nov. 6.—The schr. Ben [illegible], from New-York, encountered a heavy gale; lost her foremast, and sustained such other damage that she will have to undergo repairs.

BOSTON, Nov. 8—Arr. bark Sylph, Jones, [illegible]; brigs Jessie, Rhymes, Mobile; [illegible], Gonaives; Cape Haytien.

Off Highland Light, Cape Cod, bark John, [illegible], from Turk's Island.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 7.—Arr. ship China, from Portland; brig Mary Jones, from New-York.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 7.—In the offing, ships Columbia and Fidelia, from New-York.

BOSTON, Nov. 8.—The bark Indiana, of Savannah, and from Savannah for Boston, put into Holmes' Hole on the 7th inst. Experienced heavy gales, split sails and otherwise damaged.

Schr. L. Gilmore also arrived in Holmes' Hole on the 7th inst., with split foresail and jib.

The steamer City of New-York, from Boston for Philadelphia, fell in with, at one o'clock this morning, off Gay Head, the steamer Phineas Sprague, from Philadelphia for Boston, with loss of rudder, and towed her into Holmes' Hole, where she remains.

The brig Rio Grande, of Bath, from Savannah, for St. John, N. B., put into Holmes' Hole to-day with three men sick.

Spoken, &c.

Edward Everett—brig, from Boston for Mobile, [illegible] inst., off Cape Hatteras.

R. H. [illegible]—schr., of Boston, from Philadelphia, bd. S., 8th inst., off Smith Island.

Vanguard—ship, from New-York, bd. E., Nov. 5, lat. [illegible], lon. 74 20.

Foreign Ports.

At Port-au-Prince, Oct. 19, brigs E. W. [illegible], for New-York next day; Northern Belle, for do. in 3 ds.; Africa, for do., unc.

At Aux Cayes, Oct. 17, bark Hudson, for New-York, ldg.; brig Santiago, do. do.; schrs. [illegible], just arr.; J. R. Rhodes, do.

At Nassau, N. P., Oct. [illegible], bark Cuba, for New-York, ready.

At Gibara, Oct. 23, brig Mary Elvina, for New-York next day.

At Kingston, Jam., (no date,) brig [illegible], for New-York. She had sailed, and put back Oct. 18, leaky.

At Belize, Hon., Oct. 22, [illegible] Henderson, Bates, for New-York in 4 ds.; [illegible], for do., do.

POLITICAL.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICAN Association will meet at their rooms, [illegible] west corner 42d-st. and 8th-av., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the recommendation of the Central Republican Committee. Polls open from 7½ to 9 o'clock P. M.
RICHARD SCOTT, President.
S. N. SIMONSON, } Secretaries.
WM. O. [illegible], }

SIXTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—An election for Delegates to the several Conventions, pursuant to the directions of the Republican Central Committee, will be held on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, at the Headquarters, No. [illegible]. All the members are notified to attend. Polls open from 7½ to 9 P. M.
ROBERT IRWIN, President.
CHARLES B. [illegible], } Secretaries.
ABM. FLORENTINE, JR., }